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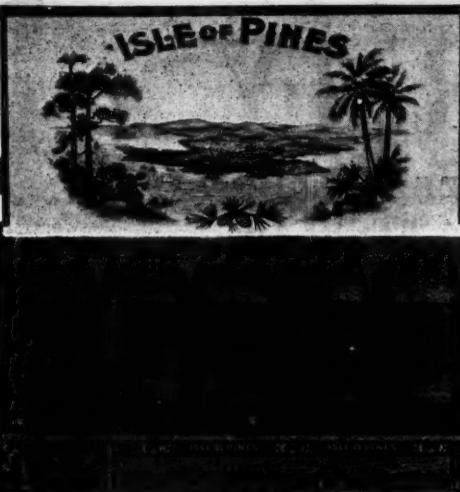
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While there is as yet a dearth of exact information concerning the recent explosion in one of the turrets of the battleship Maine, whereby three members of the gun crew were injured, it appears that the accident was similar to that which occurred on the battleship Missouri on April 13, 1904. Unofficial reports state that the explosion on the Maine was caused by the ignition of gases which had accumulated in the bore of the gun that was engaged in target practice, the ignition having been caused by glowing particles of powder or of powder bags remaining in the muzzle, and that when the breech was opened to receive a new charge in place of the one just discharged a "flare-back" occurred with the results noted. The affair is under investigation and the report of those in charge of the inquiry will afford a clearer understanding of the occurrence than is possible at this writing. The accident on the Missouri, to which we have alluded, was the subject of a careful inquiry by a board of officers of which Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick was president. The report of that board was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 7, 1904, page 942, and in commenting upon that report in the same issue we pointed out that there are two kinds of "flare-backs." There may be latent or left-over smokeless powder gases in the bore of a gun after the piece is fired which are not in a state of ignition as observed from the muzzle. When the breech is opened where those conditions exist, particularly if a strong wind is blowing, the inrush of air adds oxygen to the residual gases, ignition occurs and the result is a "flare-back." Powder not in the bore of the gun might be ignited in this manner and there would be a "flare-back" before the projectile was inserted. The report of the investigation concerning the accident on the Missouri unfortunately failed to state whether the projectile had or had not been placed in position before the explosion occurred. If the projectile was in the gun when the explosion occurred then there must have been some other sort of "flare-back" than the one described above. It is a fact that sometimes after firing a twelve-inch gun with charges of powder like that used on the Missouri, almost a pint of unconsumed and burning particles have been found in the gun, and it is believed by various ordnance experts that these particles are from the thin partitions which separate the perforations in the grains of smokeless powder. These particles rush into the seat where the projectile and powder charge enter, and may be fanned into a glow like that of a live coal by an inflow of air, and this could happen after a charge or half a charge of powder had been placed in the chamber. In this way the powder charge itself could be ignited and the result would be a "flare-back" of an entirely different kind from the one first described. Which sort of "flare-back" it was that occurred on the Maine it remains for the court of inquiry to determine. The findings of that body will be of special interest in view of the report of the board that investigated the accident on the Missouri, and will doubtless be of value as indicating still more clearly the means of preventing the repetition of such occurrences.

With the increase of interest in the development of the coast defenses devised years ago by the Endicott Board, the recommendation of that body that a strong fort be constructed at Cape Henry to guard the entrance to Chesapeake Bay is receiving the careful attention of the Secretary of War, who has appointed a board, with himself as chairman, to consider the whole project. The importance of strong defensive works at that point is generally conceded by Army and Navy officers who have studied the situation. Properly fortified, Cape Henry would be the outer line for the defense of Norfolk, the great shipyards at Newport News and the city of Richmond. Those points are now well protected by the defenses at Fortress Monroe, but nobody pretends that those works are to aid in preventing hostile ships from

entering the bay and proceeding against Baltimore, Annapolis or Washington. Those cities, of course, have defensive works of their own, but what is needed is a fortified position at Cape Henry to command the entrance to the Chesapeake and make it perilous, if not absolutely impossible, for an enemy's ship to enter those waters. The channel through the capes lies on the Cape Henry side, and a vessel attempting to force the passage would come within a range of less than four miles of guns placed in position at that point. It is imperative that the channel there shall be guarded either by powerful floating batteries of the Monitor type, or by land batteries of such size and strength that no naval commander would care to attempt to run past them. The guns for those batteries might be twelve-inch rifles of forty caliber length, new model, or sixteen-inch rifles like the one now in position at Sandy Hook. Might it not be a good thing to transfer the big sixteen-inch gun to Cape Henry for a further trial in the forthcoming joint exercises of the Army and Navy? The results obtained with that gun at its former trials were remarkable, scoring hits at four miles and thirty-seven yards with an elevation of only four degrees. Because of its exceedingly flat trajectory it would sweep the entrance to Chesapeake Bay with an almost absolute certainty of hitting any ship that attempted to force the passage. There is probably no spot on our entire coast line where that great gun could be placed to such advantage or with such certainty of effectiveness of the work required of it in time of war. The presence of that gun at Cape Henry would render the waters of the Chesapeake virtually impenetrable by hostile ships. Probably no ship afloat would dare to engage it at fighting range, so that with it properly mounted at Cape Henry and a proper system of submarine mines to dispose of ships that might attempt to run past in a fog, the defense of the Chesapeake and the important interests bordering thereon could be effectively maintained at that single point.

Secretary Taft fully intends that the report of the board, of which he is the chairman, on coast defenses of the United States, shall be completed and ready for submission to Congress next December. The Secretary is taking a great personal interest in the work of this board, and while he is not actually working as a member of any of the special committees appointed to report on various subjects coming within the jurisdiction of the board, he intends to see to it that these committees do their work this summer and have their reports ready for his reading by the time he returns from his three months' trip to the Philippines. The importance of the subject of coast defenses has impressed itself upon the Secretary, who may be expected to make some very radical and highly important recommendations to Congress along this line at the beginning of the next session of Congress. In the first place—and this we may state positively—Secretary Taft has fully made up his mind to ask Congress for an increase of approximately three thousand men and the necessary number of officers, for the Coast Artillery. This force, it is intended, shall be for the sole purpose of making the Coast Artillery numerically strong enough properly to care for the submarine defenses of the principal harbors of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It will be recalled that the Chief of Artillery, Brig. Gen. J. P. Story, has urged, in a most cogent manner, the proper mining of these harbors and has called the attention of the country in an official report, to the incalculable calamity which might well result in the event of war with a strong and energetic enemy unless a radical change is made in our policy of submarine protection or, rather, our lack of such protection for the harbors of the country. When it is considered, as it certainly should be by Congress when this matter comes before it next session, that the total first cost of mining these harbors would only be that of one first-class battleship, it would seem good business, if nothing else, that favorable and immediate action be taken in the matter. We believe that Congress, when it has before it the complete data on this subject being collated by Secretary Taft, will not hesitate to authorize the increase of the Army by the three thousand men, he will ask for and will give the necessary appropriation for the manufacture or purchase of the mines.

In stipulating that two of the new scout cruisers shall be fitted with turbine engines, the naval authorities have very wisely arranged for a thorough practical test of the value of that type of engines as applied to naval purposes. In order that the test may be comparative, two turbines of different design will be installed in these vessels, one an American and the other an English type, and as the ships will be identical in other respects, it is expected that the results obtained will show definitely which is the more desirable. The construction of these vessels will mark another stage in the development of American naval architecture in that it will produce what will virtually amount to a new type of warship. The scout ships are not only required to show a maximum speed rate of twenty-four knots, but to possess a steaming radius considerably greater than that of existing naval vessels of similar tonnage. The adoption of turbines for these vessels, while in a certain sense an experiment, is amply warranted by the results obtained with engines of that type in the British navy, where their usefulness in vessels of the smaller types appears to have been conclusively demonstrated. Moreover, the use of turbines in two or three great steamers of the British merchant service has been so pronounced that progressive naval constructors have abundant reason to inquire whether they cannot be used in naval craft with equally satisfactory results. As to the value of swift and powerful scout ships capable of steaming long distances without

re-coaling, there can be no doubt whatever, and the addition of the three projected vessels of that type to the national fleet will tend to simplify its future operations. The extensive and mystifying maneuvers of the opposing fleets in the Far East have in all likelihood required a more general use of scout ships than was the case in any former naval campaign, and events will probably show that they played an important part in shaping the movements which led up to the final issue.

Baron Kaneko, the Japanese special commissioner now sojourning in the United States, in speaking at the banquet of the St. George's Society in New York on the evening of April 26, made a statement which, while apparently a casual remark, will command the serious attention of the whole world of diplomacy. Responding to the toast to the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance," he declared that the maintenance of that alliance was the only factor that can secure the peace of the Far East and the peace of the United States and Europe in the Far East. "With that alliance resolutely maintained," he said, "an alliance which stands for peace, progress, and the open door in the Celestial Empire, France can have her share of the map, Germany her bit, England, Japan and the United States their possessions, and even Russia can have her piece if she keeps within her proper bounds—Siberia." After explaining that the alliance was signed in 1902 to continue for five years, but that it could be terminated by either power on twelve months' notice, Baron Kaneko stated that when the present war broke out England was approached as to whether she would break the alliance and that her laconic reply was: "The alliance stands until the war ends." In thus diplomatically disclosing England's attitude of steadfast loyalty to the Alliance of 1902 Baron Kaneko has given to the world a message that will be studied in every cabinet in Europe with the profoundest interest.

From the highest authority we learn and are permitted to announce that Major Gen. John C. Bates has been selected to succeed Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, when the latter retires for age on April 14, 1906, as Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff. General Bates will serve in this capacity until his statutory retirement, Aug. 26, 1906, and will then be succeeded by Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who will serve as Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff until his retirement, Sept. 15, 1906. It is the present purpose to appoint Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur as Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff when General Corbin retires. General MacArthur will not retire until June 2, 1906. As we have already announced, Major General Bates will come to Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff upon the retirement on June 15 of Major Gen. George L. Gillespie and the consequent promotion of Brig. Gen. George M. Randall. The Northern Division will probably be placed under the command of General Randall. It may be as well to state that the above is the first official intimation that has been given of the proposed promotion in turn of Generals Bates, Corbin and MacArthur to be Chief of Staff. The following general officers retire for age subsequent to the retirement of General MacArthur and at the dates named: Grant, May 30, 1914; Carter, Nov. 19, 1915; Bliss, Dec. 31, 1917; Mills, May 7, 1918; Barry, Oct. 13, 1919; Bell, Jan. 9, 1920; Wood, Oct. 9, 1924; Funston, Nov. 9, 1929.

Just prior to their departure from Washington on their long inspection trip Lieut. General Chaffee and Quartermaster General Humphrey reached a decision relative to the allotments for barracks and quarters during the next fiscal year. Of course some of the items may yet be changed as a result of the information which these two officers will undoubtedly obtain during their trip and, for this reason, it was deemed better not to announce the sums allotted to the various posts pending the return of Generals Chaffee and Humphrey. Notwithstanding the fact that Congress was rather parsimonious last session in making its appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department as a result of the growing deficit in the National Treasury, it is expected that much important work will be done at a majority of the posts in the way of new construction. With the possibility that the Field Artillery will another year be separated from the Coast Artillery and given a regimental organization, there is a disposition on the part of the authorities of the War Department not to authorize any new construction this year at those posts which might well be used, because of their extensive ranges, for regimental posts for Field Artillery.

Notwithstanding newspaper statements to the contrary, health conditions on the Isthmus of Panama are so satisfactory that the relatives and friends of American citizens employed in the canal enterprise have little or no cause for anxiety. This fact is shown in the following report from Col. William C. Gorgas, Med Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, to the War Department under date of April 24: "Health conditions in March showed steady improvement. End of March employees were about 9,000; sick in hospitals, 153; total deaths, 11. Equals rate of fourteen per 1,000; favorable anywhere. In the last thirty days to date four cases yellow fever throughout the whole Isthmus, of which one was in Panama. In previous thirty days, twelve cases. Each house in Panama has been fumigated; a great many several times."

The French authorities at Haifong, Tonquin, have compelled the Russian protected cruiser to remove her shaft and propeller so that the vessel cannot leave the harbor to join the Russian admiral.

The question as to the final resting place of the remains of John Paul Jones has become the subject of an animated and highly interesting discussion. Various sites have been proposed and each is supported with reasons which to their advocates appear to be entirely convincing. The city of New York claims the honor on the ground that Paul Jones made that port his base of operations in his first naval campaign. Philadelphia seeks the distinction on the ground that Paul Jones, for a certain period, made his home in that city and a claim is made in behalf of Fredericksburg, Va., on the ground that a brother of the heroic admiral is buried there. This rivalry for the honor of providing sepulcher for the ashes of the founder of the American Navy is entirely proper and creditable. It indicates the sincere and patriotic desire of the nation to pay just even though belated tribute to the memory of a chivalrous leader who cast his lot on the side of the American republic in the hour of its greatest need. We submit, however, that in choosing the site of his final resting place all local and sectional claims must be subordinated to the single consideration of fitness from the national standpoint. Obviously, therefore, Paul Jones should rest either in the National Cemetery at Arlington, or, as we have already suggested, in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. So distinguished a naval commander as Admiral Dewey is quoted as favoring Arlington, his argument being that inasmuch as Paul Jones was distinctly a national hero, honored by the American people in common, his resting place should be our fairest and foremost national cemetery, in order that his grave, at the capital of the Republic, may serve as a shrine for patriotic generations yet to come. We doubt if Admiral Dewey represents naval opinion as to this, and if the same view had governed the choice of a site for the burial place of Ulysses S. Grant, a figure still more distinctly American, the noble monument which crowns his tomb on the rugged banks of the Hudson would never have risen to proclaim his greatness. We are more and more persuaded that the most appropriate spot of all for the permanent tomb of the first American Admiral is the crypt of the new chapel now building on the grounds of the Naval Academy. Paul Jones was above all a naval officer. The academy at Annapolis is distinctly a naval institution, and the more closely his name and the story of his achievements are woven into its traditions the better for the service which it represents. The growth of sentiment in favor of Annapolis as the place of final interment is unmistakable, an illustration of which appears in the fact that the suggestion originally offered in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is heartily advocated by such representative and widely separated journals as the Boston Transcript and the New Orleans Picayune.

In his interesting and valuable address before the Academy of Political and Social Science from which we quoted at the time, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, President of the War College, said: "In every battle the agencies for destruction as used by one side have, at some point on the field, been more terrible than the other could endure. And if that point happens to be the critical, the all-important one, as in the nature of the case it generally is, that side is defeated. The percentage of loss in battle has been constantly decreasing, and that of the present war has thus far been less than that of any previous great war. Wars in the past have shown losses averaging as high as 14 per cent. to the victors and 19 per cent. to the vanquished, while in fourteen battles in the present war, excluding the siege of Port Arthur, the average loss for the Russian was 9.5 per cent. and for the Japanese 4.6 per cent. An examination of the figures shows a steady tendency to decrease in the battle and still more in the hourly percentage of loss, together with a constantly increasing concentration of energy in the battlefield. With all the improvements in arms the range at which troops habitually fight gradually increased, and the individual duel element gradually disappeared, until we find a curious revival of it, brought about, strange to say, by the very perfection of the weapon, in the night combats which have been one of the strange features of the present war between Russia and Japan. The principal difference between an ancient and a modern battle is that whereas in the ancient one the death grapple extended from end to end of the line, in a modern one large parts of the two armies are simply sparring with each other, endeavoring to hold each other fast, while the whole intensity of the struggle is concentrated at perhaps one point." General Bliss is quite within bounds in this statement. Accepting as authority the carefully compiled statistics of our Civil War, published a few years ago by Col. T. L. Livermore, we find that of actual combatants the percentage of loss, in killed and wounded, of the Confederates at Gettysburg reached a total of 30.1 per cent. In the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Grant's loss, in killed and wounded, was 29.6 per cent. In four other battles of the Civil War the loss on one side or the other exceeded 25 per cent., in nine battle it was between 20 and 25 per cent. and in thirteen other battles in excess of 15 per cent.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, in an article published in the New York Tribune, expresses the belief that "the yellow peril," which he formerly regarded as a myth, is now a reality which, since the Japanese triumph over China in 1895, has made the Japanese the ruling people of the Asiatic races and will surely turn every element of discord in Asia toward Japan for instruction and guidance. Should Japan triumph over Russia in the present war, General Wilson sees no reason

why she should not exact a territorial as well as a monetary indemnity from Russia as she did from China. "The Japanese," he continues, "will probably stay on the continent this time, come what may. And this makes a permanent disturbance of the balance of power in Eastern Asia. It brings about a state of 'unstable equilibrium.' It inaugurates a new epoch in the history of mankind. It becomes an encouragement to every Asiatic people. It means Asia for the Asiatics. This means that the European, who is at best an interloper and a middleman, will be dispensed with in China as he has been in Japan. It means that Japan, which has an overflow of population, who live frugally and work for low wages, will furnish all the manufactured articles China cannot produce herself. But, above all, it means that occupation will be found for the countless millions of frugal, industrious Chinamen, in work of which they have no conception at present. Finally, while our interests in the Far East are mainly commercial, it is conceivable that through our control of the Philippines, and our participation in the indemnity of the Boxer outrages, they may become political." General Wilson's views are in accord with those expressed by Mr. John Hays Hammond, the eminent mining engineer, at the recent convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, which were in part as follows: "The influence of the sea power in the history now making is the real writing on the wall. If Japan secures a war indemnity from Russia a large portion of this will undoubtedly be expended on increasing her fleet. Her naval preparedness will require that we also shall keep powerful squadrons on the Pacific. True, the completion of the Panama Canal will make our entire Navy more mobile. Still, we are now vulnerable in the Pacific at Manila and Honolulu, and strong Pacific squadrons must be our policy of insurance as the outcome of the Japanese victories."

The pay status of a deserter during the time of his absence from duty is the subject of an interesting opinion rendered this week by Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army. An Artillery private by the name of Witherspoon deserted Oct. 10, 1903, and was arrested Nov. 22, 1904. He was tried and sentenced by a court-martial, but the reviewing authority, without comment, set aside the sentence. This action raised the question whether or not the man was entitled to pay from the Government during the period he was absent from his command. General Davis says: "It is well understood that the findings and sentence of a court-martial are in the nature of recommendations until they have been approved or disapproved by the convening authority. It is in his power to disapprove the findings and to disapprove or remit the sentence; and no particular form of words is necessary in order to accomplish such disapproval, so long as the intention to disapprove can be gleaned from the language used in the order of promulgation. If he disapproves the findings, although nothing remains to support the sentence, a remark to the effect that the sentence is 'set aside' removes all doubt as to the action which the reviewing authority has taken; and such action should be interpreted to mean that, in so far as the interests of discipline are concerned, the accused should go unpunished. But the fact remains that, during the period intervening between Oct. 10, 1903, and Nov. 22, 1904, Private Witherspoon rendered no service, and for that reason was entitled to no pay; and it is the opinion of this office that Private Witherspoon is not entitled to pay for the period during which he absented himself from his post of duty, and by so doing made it impossible for him to render service under his contract of enlistment. As his clothing allowance accrues during a period in which he is rendering service, it is the opinion of this office that it follows his pay status and ceases to accrue while he is absent in desertion."

How the firmness and tact of an American diplomat averted a military crisis in the new republic of Panama, is tersely related in the official Red Book giving outlines of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and other governments during the last year. It will be recalled that in November last an arrangement was agreed upon whereby the army of Panama, under command of General Huertas, should be disbanded on condition that all officers and men should be paid in full within three months. At the last moment, however, the troops rejected the agreement and demanded their pay before surrendering their arms and equipment. A party of some fifty soldiers and a large crowd of sympathizers marched to the residence of the President to enforce their demand, but the American Minister, Mr. Barrett, who happened to be there, advised the President to be firm and pay no attention to the clamor. The rest of the story is told in Minister Barrett's report to the State Department: "When the demand from the troops was received I saw that there must be no further delay in bringing matters to an end, and, taking General Guardia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, with me, I went down stairs and out upon the sidewalk in front of the soldiers who were there assembled. In brief words I told General Guardia to say to them that the United States, with its forces, stood back of the Government in this crisis, and that they must accept the terms of the Government or accept the consequences. They were warned that if they did not accept these terms and engaged in any acts of insurrection, riot, or mutiny, they would be dealt with in a most summary way, and that if necessary the naval forces in the bay and the marines at Ancon and Empire would be used to maintain order, with the severest punishment for those who were responsible for disorder. This warning had the desired

effect, and the soldiers immediately declared that they would accept the terms of the Government."

Comdr. George L. Dyer, U.S.N., Governor of the Island of Guam, contributes an article to the Independent, which presents a distressing and reproachful description of conditions in that remote American territory. The people of the island are poor, their trade is insignificant and incapable of any great development and the burden of taxation is oppressive. Under Spanish rule only about one-fifth of the expense of maintaining the island government was borne by the inhabitants, but under American control the cost of maintenance has increased five fold, and is derived entirely from local taxation. The truth is, the United States has treated Guam and its people with gross neglect, and their condition is far worse than it was under Spanish domination. Governor Dyer is too modest to state the fact, but it is true nevertheless that he and his devoted wife are working most earnestly to improve the condition of the islanders and to that end have, without pay, served as school teachers, and in other capacities which have required much time and energy. The situation in the island is a reproach to the United States which, for the sake of decency and humanity, should receive the early attention of Congress. "The island government," says Governor Dyer, "is struggling to make both ends meet with very much underpaid, but fairly efficient native officials. In a number of cases it is forced to ask gratuitous service from minor employees. The Insular buildings are inadequate, unfurnished and not in good repair. There is but one suitable school building in the island, and that is not properly equipped. Under present conditions the government of the island is faced continually with the probability of not having enough funds to meet the necessary expense of the present economical administration."

Dr. Henry L. Taylor, of New York, in the course of a recent lecture at the Post Graduate Medical School of that city, insisted that the weight-bearing foot, that is, the one which rests on the ground while the other is raised, in the act of walking, should always extend straight out, and not to the side. The military idea in this matter, he declared, was all wrong. "That the straight posture for the weight-bearing foot is the natural one," he continued, "might seem to be indicated by the fact that it is the posture always represented in Greek art. It is an interesting fact that though soldiers have for centuries been trained to stand at attention with everted toes, they immediately revert to the straight-foot posture, as soon as they go into action. So athletes, at the start or during exertion, keep the straight foot posture. Military training in everted feet has done much harm, as has also gymnastic training in the same posture. It is not only the harm that comes from the distortion of the position itself that makes it objectionable, but also the fact that if you are resting with everted feet, you must always change to the straight-foot posture if you want to move or exert yourself. Thus it is not only unnatural, but a loss of time."

Speaking of the approaching encounter between the Russian and the Japanese fleets in eastern waters the Philadelphia Bulletin says: "The crucial test may be decided, not by armies whose bayonets are counted by the hundred thousand, but by a few dozen warships whose crews, on both sides, are not likely greatly to exceed in number a single full army corps. There should be a lesson in this for those newspapers that constantly bemoan the money spent on the American Navy and persistently declare that a strong fleet is not needed. It is fortunately true that an invasion of the interior of the United States is inconceivable, and that our military necessities can be met by a small regular army. But the amount of damage that could be done by hostile fleets in sweeping away our abounding coastwise commerce and bombarding the long array of seaports from Boston to New Orleans is not simply enormous; it is beyond computation."

The Senate of Connecticut has done quite the proper thing in voting a comfortable sum for the purchase of a silver service for the battleship bearing the name of that State. Action was taken at this early date in order that when the ship is ready for commission the service may be ready also and may be turned over to the Connecticut for her first cruise. The amount appropriated is five thousand dollars. This is an example that might be followed by other States as well, for it is intended as the highest compliment for a fighting unit to bear the name of a State or city. It is expected that the Connecticut will be ready for sea before Christmas, and will be retained on the home station until some time in 1906. She will probably be fitted out as a flagship, and as a consequence will be assigned to a station where a silver service such as the State will present to the ship will be of great benefit.

The U.S.S. Sylph has been provided with a new and powerful gasoline launch, which was constructed at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The new craft, which was designed in the office of Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, U.S.N., is equipped with a 25-horsepower engine, which drives it through the water at high speed. The launch was designed to make about twenty miles an hour, and it is understood that the expectations of the designers has been fully realized. As high as twenty-two miles an hour has been attained by the new craft, which is twenty-five feet long, and built along graceful lines.

In reply to a plea for retrenchment in British naval expenditures, issued by the Cobden Club of London, Mr. Percival A. Hislam, in an article published in the British Navy League Journal, points out that if the naval outlay of the Empire were regulated with regard to ocean-borne commerce and the extent of coast line it would be far greater than it is at present. If each maritime power should base its naval expenditure in a fixed proportion to its commerce and its coast line, and devote one-half of the total to the defense of each, Mr. Hislam contends that Great Britain would have to make a heavy increase in her outlay. According to the expenditures of France, based on the principle stated, Great Britain would have to make an annual naval expenditure of \$280,000,000; according to the expenditure of Germany, Great Britain's would be \$325,000,000; according to that of the United States the British expenditure would be \$200,000,000, and according to Russia the British expenditure would be \$535,000,000. The British naval expenditure last year was \$181,323,650. "If, in the event of war," says Mr. Hislam, "Great Britain stands in need of sixty battleships and can only muster fifty-eight, her hour will have come, and the millions she has spent in preparing her fleet will be thrown away. On the other hand, for every ship she has over and above sixty, the war will be shortened, its cost will be less, and, most important of all, war itself will be less likely. An all-powerful Navy is the best peace society imaginable."

Mr. Francis E. Leupp, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in an article published in the current number of the *Outlook*, foreshadows an important modification of the Government's Indian policy. He approves the general principle of what is known as the Curtis Act, to divide the Indians and give them individual ownership of their lands. Under the Curtis Act tribal government in the Indian Territory is soon to be extinguished, and when that happens additional legislation will be needed to set each individual Indian on his feet and make him an active factor in the community in which he establishes his home. To that end it is proposed that a bill be enacted to authorize an allotment of tribal funds, giving a proper share to each individual and encouraging him to deposit his money in a local bank in order that he may use it for the benefit of himself and the immediate community. With regard to the matter of education, Commissioner Leupp is conservative. He believes in practical industrial training, but does not favor general instruction in the higher branches of education. "To my notion," he says, "the ordinary Indian boy is best equipped for his life struggle on a frontier ranch, when he can read the simple English of the local newspaper, can write a short letter, though ill-spelled, and knows enough of figures to discover whether the storekeeper is cheating him."

The following candidates who were examined in Washington last week for admission to the Naval Academy have passed all branches and await the successful passage of the physical tests for admission as midshipmen: Principals.—H. A. Begg, N.Y.; E. J. Blankenship, Ind.; W. P. Bowen, Tenn.; S. S. Brown, Wash.; H. G. Cooper, N.C.; J. F. Crowell, Jr., N.J.; A. C. Dearing, Ky.; D. B. Downer, N.Y.; H. H. Fox, Mo.; D. J. Friedell, Ark.; S. E. Gillerstedt, Ala.; C. S. Gillette, Ia.; C. P. Jungling, Miss.; H. W. Koehler, Mo.; W. C. Koenig, Tex.; C. L. Lothrop, Jr., Mass.; E. P. Lowry, Wis.; B. McDaniel, Tex.; A. McGlasson, Jr., Ky.; J. D. Maloney, Tenn.; A. D. Miller, N.Y.; C. H. Morrison, N.Y.; M. S. Murray, Mich.; J. B. Okie, Jr., Wyo.; J. B. Olendorf, Cal.; A. L. Pendleton, N.C.; P. R. Purman, Ind.; C. M. Reeves, Jr., Ind.; A. W. Rieger, N.C.; J. B. Rutter, Pa.; E. McC. Smith, Ark.; H. D. Smith, Conn.; R. J. Thiessen, Fla.; L. Townsend, Jr., Pa.; G. A. Trever, Wis.; W. W. Waddell, Ind.; G. L. Weyler, Kans.; R. Willson, W.Va. Alternates.—H. H. J. Benson, Ga.; R. H. Davis, Ore.; R. McC. Elliott, Jr., Pa.; E. L. Gunther, Tenn.; H. A. A. Jewett, Mass.; H. V. McCabe, Va.; M. B. Metcalf, Ill.; F. C. Sherman, Mich.; T. E. Van Meter, W.Va.

An interesting incident relating to the Russian cruiser Lena, now interned at the Mare Island Navy Yard, is disclosed in diplomatic correspondence made public at the State Department at Washington April 21. It appears that the Russian Ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini, some time ago made a request that the commander of the Lena, Captain Berlinsky, be permitted to celebrate the name-day of the Czar by hoisting the Russian flag, dressing his ship and firing the imperial salute. To this somewhat delicate proposition the Secretary of State replied that there would be no objection to raising the Russian flag and dressing the ship, but that, inasmuch as the Lena was a disarmed vessel, permission to fire the salute could not be granted, the reason being that the salute would require the replacement of a portion of the vessel's armament which would be in violation of the terms under which she was interned. With regard to the detention of the Lena and her officers and crew at Mare Island, it is a pleasure to be able to state that the conduct of Captain Berlinsky has been above reproach and so ordered as to command the respect and good will of the American naval officers, to whose authority he is temporarily answerable.

General Lamirault, who is opposed to two years' service adopted for the French army, in an article in the *France Militaire* warns France that she must take account of the changed character of her population. She was powerful a century ago, because, according to General Lamirault, of 100 men in Europe between the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Urals, twenty-seven or thirty were Frenchmen. The conditions have now entirely changed, and France must renounce the first advantage of an army—namely, its preponderating numbers, while the general says she is sacrificing quality also. It is very difficult to train soldiers in eighteen or twenty months, as French officers are saying, but how to train horses, to make men efficient gunners or trained military engineers is a still more difficult question.

Colonel John L. Clem, U.S.A., chief Q.M. of the Philippines Division, in an official letter to the A.G. of the division states that, despite the precautions taken by his office, the requirements of Pars. 1194 and 1198, Army Regulations, are, in many cases, ignored by officers sending messages over commercial cable lines at public expense. He also says: "It is requested that instructions be issued directing that, until the signal lines are again in full operation, all messages passing through the interrupted zones be framed with the utmost care: the officer for whom intended to be addressed by his last name (as, 'Clem, Manila), and the sender to use his

last name only; quotation marks, etc., to be used only when absolutely necessary to convey the proper sense. Great care should also be exercised in the use of abbreviations; for instance: the word 'Quartermaster,' if written 'Q. M.' constitutes two words, while if written 'Qm,' is charged as one. If this subject is given the care it deserves by officers concerned, the work of this office will be materially lessened, thus making it possible for the accounts of the undersigned, as disbursing officer, to be presented in proper form for final audit, without the endless trouble otherwise necessary."

The projected visit of a British fleet to Brest in the summer gives promise of developing into a large naval review, with the British Atlantic fleet and the French Northern or Channel squadron. There is the further possibility of the French Northern squadron visiting Spithead during Cowes week. The Army and Navy Gazette disclaims anything more than political courtesy underlying this exchange of visits, having in view the fact that it is in the centenary year of Trafalgar. For the visit of the French fleet to English waters, extensive preparations are being made both in Portsmouth and in London. It seems probable that a number of international gatherings will take place during the year, and during the visit of the King of Spain to France, a Spanish squadron, composed of three battleships and three cruisers, is expected to visit Cherbourg. "A visit from a United States squadron, under Admiral Davis, has also been spoken of as possible, though whether at the same time or at some subsequent date, has not yet been announced," says the Gazette.

A St. Petersburg despatch of April 22 says: "The commission headed by Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, director-general of the mercantile marine and of ports, which has already raised \$5,000,000 by public contributions for the navy, has announced its program. The vessels to be built are as follows: Three cruisers of the Bayan type, four gunboats of the Giliak type, ten river gunboats of 183 tons, several torpedo cruisers of 570 tons, one mine transport of the type of the Yenisei, thirty-one torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarine boats, two of 297 tons, and twenty-nine of 350 tons, and ten coast defense vessels. The names of several ships destroyed at Port Arthur, like the Bayan and Pallada, will be repeated, and a number of the ships will be named after officers killed in action who distinguished themselves by individual exploits at Port Arthur, mostly upon torpedo boats early in the war. One of the cruisers will be named Admiral Makarov." Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, and Charles R. Flint, who are reported in St. Petersburg, are prepared to take a hand in supplying Russia with a new navy.

The new armored cruiser Maryland, constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., was formally placed in commission at that place on April 18, with the naval ceremonies. Following is a list of her officers: Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill, executive officer; Lieut. Comdr. William J. Maxwell, chief engineer; Lieut. Henry C. Dinger, Lieut. Joseph W. Graeme, Lieut. William M. Cross, Midshipmen J. A. Mandeville, W. S. McClinton, L. C. Farley, J. M. Smealie, W. R. Furlong, H. Brown, C. E. Smith and F. H. Poteet, Surg. George T. Smith, Paymr. Howard P. Ash, Captain of Marines Charles C. Carpenter, Lieutenant of Marines Harold F. Wrigman, War. Mach. A. A. Gathemann and J. J. Fullerton and Gun. J. Sperle, Jr.

In connection with the recent controversy over Lord Brassey's paper on large versus small battleships, the United Service Gazette notes that thirteen years ago England advanced from the 12,000 tons of the Sans Pareil to the 14,000 tons of the Royal Sovereigns, and now has gone to the 16,350 tons of the King Edwards and the 16,500 tons of the Lord Nelson. In this she has been followed by Japan; Russia has increased from 9,900 to 13,000 tons, the United States from 10,288 to 13,000 tons, Germany from 10,000 to 11,645 tons, but France and Italy have remained fairly stationary. Thus a consideration of the progress of all nations shows that what would have been called a large ship ten years ago may now be looked upon as a small one.

Referring with just pride to the splendid work of the gun crews of the U.S.S. Wisconsin during the recent target practice on the Asiatic Station, The Badger, the enterprising monthly published on board that ship, says: "Lieut. George W. Laws had command of the forward turret and Lieut. Joseph M. Reeves had the after turret. It is unnecessary to say a word regarding their diligence during the training of their respective crews as the result shows plainly enough the efficiency of their work. The forward turret beat the after turret by two hits and, as it did last year, will win the Navy prize unless the home station has developed some 'whirlwinds' in the line of gun pointers."

A 12-inch rifle to be mounted at Fort Wetherill, Jamestown, weighing sixty-five tons, arrived at Newport, R.I., April 19. The big rifle came originally from the St. Louis Exposition, and formed a portion of the War Department exhibit. It was afterwards sent to the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N.Y., and made the trip on two flat cars, each of fifty tons capacity.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Journal guarantees the authenticity of the following news: "A credit of 750,000,000 roubles (\$375,000,000), repayable in five years, will be opened for the reconstruction of the fleet. Ten battleships, twelve cruisers, fifteen scouts, fifty destroyers, and 100 torpedoboats will be built."

Of six battleships in course of construction for the French navy two will be ready in 1906; one at the beginning, two in the middle, and one at the end of 1907. Of protected cruisers, two will be commissioned or begin their trials in 1905, two will be completed in 1906, and one at the beginning of 1908, or 15 months later than expected.

The Texas, Arkansas, Nebraska and Florida, of the Coast Defense Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 18, from Southern waters. They will undergo repairs, which will be made preparatory to summer cruising service.

EVOLUTION OF TORPEDOBOAT DESTROYERS.

In the course of a lecture on the development of torpedoboot destroyers which he recently delivered before the London Institute of Marine Engineers, and which is reported in *The Engineer*, Fleet Engineer Harding, of the British navy, remarked that the evolution of the torpedoboot and of the destroyer was due primarily to the fact that it was found that Whitehead torpedoes could be discharged from above water, and afterwards the ordinary deck torpedo tube now in vogue was evolved. In 1875 Messrs. Yarrow constructed a torpedo launch of the—then—high speed of 13 knots, fitted with a "spar" torpedo, and they made a war test by blowing up a barge on the Thames, prior to shipment and delivery of the little vessel to a South American Power. Sir John Thornycroft built the *Miranda* in 1872. She was 45 1-2 feet long, and attained a speed of 16.2 knots. In 1877 that firm also constructed the *Lightning*, the first large torpedoboot built for H.M. navy. Following this craft various batches of boats for the navy were constructed at different times up till 1889 by Messrs. Thornycroft, Messrs. J. S. White, of Cowes, and Messrs. Yarrow. The length of these boats was from 113 feet to 130 feet, with horsepowers of from 730 to 1,100, and speeds from twenty to thirty knots. Some of the earlier and shorter boats were despatched to various stations, China, Australia, India, etc., the longest voyages from England to Vancouver Island, via Sandoy Point, being performed by two Yarrow boats.

The precursor of the destroyer class was evolved about 1884. Hitherto the plan had been to give torpedoboats an alternative armament, so that half of the boats might be employed for firing torpedoes, the others acting as torpedoboot destroyers, the boats armed with the small guns resisting attacks of torpedoboats. Perhaps the first approach to the destroyer was the production of Messrs. J. S. White, of Cowes. This vessel, which was added to the British navy in 1885, was 150 feet long. She was fitted with twin screws, and, as the commodore of the flotilla, she did good work. Another vessel, 200 feet long, and of 2,900 horsepower, named the *Sea Serpent*, was also laid down by the same firm in 1885, and obtained a speed of 23.8 knots with a load of twenty tons, and 21.5 knots with a load of ninety tons. About 1893 the British navy gave orders for torpedo boats which were to be of higher speed than hitherto, whilst carrying a greater load. Some of these boats were fitted with locomotive boilers, but the trials showed that for that particular service the water-tube boiler was to be preferred.

With the very thin plates used in the construction of the hulls of these boats it was absolutely necessary to manipulate the plates, in order to give the requisite strength to resist any alteration of form. A 5-pound plate, one-eighth of an inch thick, was a very limp object when received from the cogging mills, but after it had passed the leveling slab, and had been leveled, it became very stiff. Its actual tensile strength was not in any way altered, but its strength to resist bending was very much increased, the leveling, or "planishing," rendering the plate extremely stiff. It was interesting to note that in the 27-knot destroyers, built of galvanized mild steel plates, with tensile strength of thirty tons, the weight of the garboard strake was six and one-half pounds, the sheer strake nine pounds, and the deck plating six and one-half pounds and eight and one-half pounds per square foot. These 27-knot destroyers were of various lengths, from 180 feet to 190 feet, the horsepower varying from 3,700 to 4,800. The *Havock*, built by Messrs. Yarrow and Company, the first of these destroyers, obtained a speed of 26.2 knots. That vessel, with a displacement of 240 tons, showed what could be done with the least displacement, with the least power, and with the least coal consumption, towards carrying the necessary armament at the requisite speed. From 1891 to 1896 the trials of the 27-knot destroyers were chronicled in the newspapers, and each seemed to go one better than the other. To the *Boxer*, built by Messrs. Thornycroft, belonged the honor of attaining the highest speed on the measured mile, that vessel reaching 29.1 knots with 4,490 horsepower. In the matter of coal consumption the record was made by the *Hornet*, built by Yarrow and Company. She burned 9,322 pounds per hour, giving 27.8 knots throughout her trial.

As regards boilers, it was proved that the locomotive type gave excellent results up to a certain rate of coal burning. At slow burning they were very economical, but when they were forced the tube ends could not be depended on to remain tight. This trouble was not experienced in water-tube boilers, of which practically all were superior to any type of locomotive boiler which had hitherto been used, when forced to the utmost extent of their coal-burning capacities. Nevertheless, the locomotive boiler gave one horsepower for 1.33 square feet of heating surface, as against a maximum of 2.58 square feet in a water-tube boiler.

The trials of the various torpedoboot destroyers afforded most valuable lessons in screw propellers. The substitution of manganese bronze for forged steel in propellers gave the—then—marvellous result of an increase of speed of about two knots an hour. That increase was obtained by using manganese bronze propeller of practically the same dimensions as those of forged steel, the figures being that at 384 revolutions per minute a forged steel propeller gave 24 3-4 knots, whilst the manganese bronze propeller at the same number of revolutions gave 27 knots in the same vessel and at the same draught. Generally the knowledge acquired was to the effect that each time the propeller was "fined" there was a gain, whilst each time the propeller was decreased in diameter, retaining the same pitch, there was a loss. Up to a certain ratio the area of the blade could be increased with advantage. Practically whenever the slip was decreased by "fining" the propeller, or perhaps by "fining" and increasing its diameter, and giving more area of blade, there was a gain not only in the speed, but also in the coal bill. Vibration was also found to be modified by the propeller used, by the position of the blades with respect to the cranks, and by the pitch deviations in each blade. Those experiments showed that if only the indicated horsepower were required the propeller could be fitted which would give, perhaps, 20 per cent. more horsepower than an ordinary propeller. The least immersion of the propellers gave the best results both in regard to speed and coal bill, whilst the distance apart of twin-screw propellers was also of moment.

As showing how improvement was gained, the following comparative instances of propellers was of interest:

(1) Diameter increased 4 per cent.; area increased 19 per cent.; pitch not altered; coal bill decreased 27 per cent. at equal high speeds.

(2) Pitch "fined" 6 per cent.; no other alterations; gave the same high speed with 10 per cent. less indicated horsepower; and 17 3-4 per cent. less coal bill.

(3) Diameter increased 2 per cent.; pitch "fined" 9 per cent.; gave three quarters of a knot more speed;

the coal bill being decreased 40 per cent. at the same high speed obtained by the first propeller.

These 27-knot boats gave an indication that the depth of water in which the measure mile trials were run was of very great moment in regard to the results obtained. There was no doubt that the measured mile at Wemyss Bay was the best. The destroyers which attained their speed in shallow water had generally given better sea results than those which had attained their speed in deep water. During the construction of the 27-knot destroyers Messrs. Yarrow and Company produced the *Sokol*, a destroyer for the Russian navy. That vessel obtained a speed of 29 3-4 knots in the shallow water of the Maplin Sands measured mile. The first record for 30 knots in a British naval vessel on the same mile was obtained by Messrs. Thornycroft and Company with the *Desperate* in April, 1896. On that occasion the vessel, loaded as per contract, ran her trial in a stiff gale, with all wind resistances, boats, etc., in place.

The 30-knot destroyers were followed by a reaction in favor of stronger vessels, now known as the "River" class. These craft are of about 550 tons displacement, and 7,500 horsepower, and are consequently much more costly than the 30-knot destroyers. In conclusion, the author suggested that the whole of England's coasts should be defended by torpedoboats and destroyers, leaving the battleships to do their work on the high seas.

EXTRA PAY OF EXPERT RIFLEMEN.

In a recent communication to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, presents the following question, "Whether an Infantry or Cavalry soldier who has qualified as expert rifleman is entitled to increased pay as such under G.O. No. 112, W.D., 1904, (a) if he is transferred to the Artillery Corps within a year of date of qualifying; (b) if transferred to the Cavalry or Infantry within a year of qualifying; (c) if his enlistment expires within a year of qualifying and he re-enlists in his former arm in time to make his service continuous. In other words, the opinion of the Judge Advocate General is desired as to what change in the status of a soldier within the year would deprive him of his extra pay occasioned by qualifying as an expert rifleman."

General Davis calls attention to the fact that it was the purpose of Congress, when it passed legislation giving extra pay to qualified gunners, to offer an inducement to enlisted men of the Artillery Corps to become proficient in the use, mechanism, and employment of the various types of cannon which have been adopted for the seacoast defenses of the United States and to encourage a corresponding efficiency in the use of the guns similarly adopted for the Field Artillery service. The benefits of the act giving this extra pay to gunners of the Artillery ceased when the enlisted men who had earned them transferred to, or re-enlisted in, arms of the service in which the knowledge they had acquired was no longer of value to the Government. The skill acquired in the use of cannon, in his opinion, would be of little use in small arms practice. The case is not quite the same, however, when an enlisted man of the Cavalry or Infantry arm has qualified as an expert rifleman: if he qualifies in the Infantry arm and transfers to, or re-enlists in, the Cavalry, he uses a similar weapon, and the experience gained is as valuable in the Cavalry as in the Infantry. This, General Davis thinks, is true, to a qualified extent, if he passes from the Infantry or the Cavalry to the Coast Artillery where, although the course of instruction in rifle firing for enlisted men is less extensive than that required in the Infantry or Cavalry, it is true that the expert knowledge that the soldier has acquired in those arms continues to be of service in the Coast Artillery where he uses the same weapon. In summing up this interesting and important opinion General Davis says:

"It is the opinion of this office that it is within the authority of the Secretary of War, by whom the one year pay limit was established, to authorize a soldier who has qualified as an expert rifleman, to continue to receive the additional pay which is provided in the statute after he has passed, by transfer or re-enlistment, from the Infantry to the Cavalry, or the reverse, or from either of those arms to the Coast Artillery. Having regard to the purpose of the grant of extra pay, which is to offer inducements to enlisted men to become highly proficient in the use of the weapons appropriate to the arm in which they are serving at the time of their qualification, it is not believed to be to the public interest to continue the inducement when they pass into a branch of the service with the armament of which they are entirely unfamiliar, and as to such transfers it has already been decided by the Secretary of War that the pay status terminates when the soldier passes from the arm in which his proficiency was established into a branch of the Service in which that proficiency does not exist, or still remains to be determined."

"In the case of re-enlistment, it is the opinion of this office that, as re-enlistment within a certain qualifying period makes the soldier's service continuous, he would be entitled, upon re-enlisting, to receive the pay of an expert rifleman until the expiration of the year of qualification."

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an article headed "Scheme to Increase the Artillery," signed "A Yellow Leg," is stated "a canvass of the Cavalry would fail to produce a Cavalry fellow who would wear a red stripe if he could avoid doing so. You never heard tell of a Cavalryman offering \$1,000 to transfer out of his arm."

I believe the statement of "Yellow Leg" is correct. The Cavalry has better esprit de corps than either the Artillery or Infantry. The duty in the Cavalry is more pleasant than in either the Artillery or Infantry, and the pay is much greater. The pleasure derived from the use of the horses, where owned, more than offsets the extra cost. There is not an Artillery or Infantry officer but what would be glad to keep a horse, equipment, etc., for the pleasure he would get out of it. The Artillery requirements are very high along the technical line. The work for the Infantry is much harder, and especially is this so for the officers in the field.

Among other things "Yellow Leg" seems to think most desirable of all other things is a chief of Cavalry. Reasoning along the same line the Infantry is much worse off than the Cavalry, so let us have a chief to look after our wants. I see no reason why the most important part of the Army should be neglected.

What the Artillery and Infantry need is to get together to persuade Congress to give them the same pay as the Cavalry and change the regulations so that all would be compelled to keep horses. Upon being promoted, they would know how to ride, and in the field they would be able to transport the necessities of life, and give more

efficient service. If we get our just dues there will be no more efforts to get a transfer with "Yellow Legs."

CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In "The Ravanel," (J. B. Lippincott Company, \$1.50) the author, Harris Dickson, has produced a story of the South during the trying period following the Civil War, which is sufficiently dramatic and exciting to thrill the most ardent lover of sensational fiction. It abounds in villainy of various sorts including murder, and its actors are creatures of hatred and revenge. There is an element of the military in the story and the heroine is charming enough to atone in some degree for the mingled ferocity and awkwardness of the tale as a whole.

Five short stories by F. Hopkinson Smith, published under the title "At Close Range," (Scribner, \$1.50), afford further evidence of the versatility, humor and genial philosophy of that prolific author. These stories which are, broadly speaking, a series of character studies, extend from Kalamazoo to Venice, from the gilded restaurants of Fifth avenue to Zurich and from Battle Creek to Constantinople, and the people who appear in them are extremely human, companionable and entertaining. Of the nine stories, one might almost say that each is a little better than any of the others.

"Barham of Beltana," by W. E. Norris (Longmans, Green and Company), is a story of English colonial life in which the reader not only makes the acquaintance of some very charming women and men, but learns much of interest respecting social customs and conditions in India, Malta and Australia. The story is wholesome, animated and satisfying in every way.

"The Matrimonial Bureau," by Carolyn Wells (Houghton, Mifflin and Company), is the latest and in some respects the best work of that clever humorist. It is the story of how a middle-aged maiden lady got into various sorts of trouble by starting a matrimonial bureau for the purpose of marrying off several of her young friends, including a dashing Lieutenant Adams, of the Army. The possibilities suggested by the theme are immense and it is enough to say that the author has developed them to the utmost and with a flow of humor which is irresistible.

The Argus Company publish under the direction of the State historian a volume entitled "New York and the War With Spain." It contains a history of the 1st Regiment, N.Y. Vols., commanded by the late Gen. Thomas H. Barber, a graduate of the Military Academy; the 2d Regiment, Capt. E. E. Harden, 7th U.S. Inf., colonel of Volunteers; the 3d Regiment, Gen. Edward M. Hoffman; the 69th Regiment, Col. Edward Duffy, and the 71st Regiment, Col. Wallace A. Downs. The volume contains portraits of these officers, except Colonel Duffy, of Governor Black, Colonels Lloyd and MacArthur, of the field officers and staff of the 3d Regiment, and of Henry L. Stoddard and Henry S. Brown, besides several illustrations relating to experiences in the field. Several other articles of an historical character complete the volume, which is a valuable addition to the history of the war with Spain and in the Philippines, in which the regiments from New York took so important a part.

The Hobart Company, New York, publishes one of Gen. Charles King's latest stories, "The Medal of Honor." It is a story of peace and war, containing half a dozen handsome illustrations by George Gibbs and E. W. Deming. General King by his numerous stories has done excellent service in making the Army known to civilian readers and awakening a patriotic interest in it. This story, like his others, is the result of Army experiences, in the field and in garrison, and it truthfully reflects the spirit and character of the soldier as no other American writer of fiction is able to do in equal degree.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The British system of military instruction is in many ways unsatisfactory, the Army and Navy Gazette believes, and is likely to remain so until it is carried out under the general superintendence of qualified "experts in military training." It is chaotic and spasmodic, lacks method and uniformity, and is wasteful of energy. Sir John French, in his "Memorandum of Training," recently issued at Aldershot, corroborates this, and says "that in many cases the methods employed are manifestly wrong." The training system is based on the fatal delusion that any young officer, without previous experience in training others, can, simply by word of command, become an efficient instructor in any military subject.

The question of the future of London as a port is largely dependent upon the settlement of the question as to remodelling of the Thames so that it may be accessible for large vessels. One plan proposed, and the cheapest plan, is to dam the river below London, at Gravesend. To dredge the river to a depth required by modern steamers, aside from its expense, \$190,000,000, is practically impossible because of the tunnels and the danger that an alteration in the slope of the river would endanger the river banks and walls. A third plan is the barrage scheme, by which the river from Gravesend to Teddington will be converted into a lake with a very gentle current running through it. This last plan will give a depth, without dredging, of at least thirty feet up to London Bridge, so that vessels of large draught can pass up and down at any hour of the day or night. This will also purify the river, there will be no foul mud banks, and all the river frontage can be brought into use with an immense advantage to business. The estimated cost of this barrage is \$18,290,000. It is believed that with the barrage there will be sufficient fresh water to oxidize, and it will not be kept in circulation in the Thames by the tide as it is now for forty-five days. The store water will, however, have to be carried off by drains, which will cost \$15,000,000 more. This last plan is favored by the Royal Engineers' Journal, as it has advantages from a military, as well as from an engineering and commercial point of view.

The Duke of Orleans has organized a North Pole expedition which will leave for the Arctic under the Duke's personal leadership in May. The *Belgica*, the vessel of the recent Belgian Antarctic expedition, has been secured. It is not the object of the expedition actually to reach the Pole, and probably the Duke will not winter in the Arctic.

The German staff historian of the Boer War says: "Sir John French's brilliant ride to Kimberley, for which the Germans express the highest approval, was the first and only time in the war that such a large body of cavalry was employed against infantry, and its brilliant success makes the participation of cavalry in battle, even against modern rifles, in no way a hopeless undertaking."

The Times, of Argentina, tells the story of the rejection by the British inspecting officers of over 1,000 mules purchased at Banda Oriental during the Boer War. The

animals were then dispersed, and a batch of 100 of them was brought together at Carracas, where the same officers approved eighty-six of them. The 900 rejected were sent to two different farms, and were then purchased by another firm, who took over the contract, and these animals were presented to the same officers for inspection, and were all passed for shipment.

The Japanese battleship *Kashima*, which was launched at Elswick on Wednesday, March 22, is a vessel of very remarkable character, and one of the most powerful battleships afloat. She has a displacement of 16,400 tons, which is 455 feet long, with 78 feet beam and 26 feet 8 inches draught. Fully equipped the vessel will exceed 17,000 tons, and her great size has made it advisable to provide her with two docking keels on the flat portions under the bilges amidships. She carries the very powerful armament of four 12-inch guns in her two main barbettes, four 10-inch guns singly in barbettes, twelve 6-inch guns in the citadel, twelve 12-pounds, three 3-pounds, six Maxim's, and five torpedo tubes. The armament has been so placed as to ensure that one gun will not interfere with another in firing, and every gun has a considerable arc of training. The armor protection is very efficient. The ship is provided with twenty Niclausse boilers, and the speed is to be 18 1-2 knots. She will have two large steel masts, each having searchlights and gun-controlling platforms. Helm indicators are provided and there will be an elaborate installation of telegraphs, voice pipes and telephones. The complement of the ship will be about 950 officers and men. The launching weight was about 8,000 tons, and the ship has been in hand since February, 1904.

It is one of the curiosities of the British Constitution that should the annual army bill, which has been engaging the attention of the House of Commons, fail to pass both houses of Parliament and receive the royal assent before the end of April, it would be illegal to maintain a single soldier in the United Kingdom. Raising or keeping a standing army in time of peace, unless with the consent of Parliament, is against law, but as the preamble of the bill recites it is "adjudged necessary" that a body of forces numbering 221,300 (exclusive of those serving in India) be employed for the safety of the kingdom. It is to be noted that it is also by an annual vote of Parliament that Englishmen are exempted from conscription for the militia. The laws authorizing the militia ballot are merely in suspense, and would come into force were not the suspending act included each year in the Expiring Laws Continuance bill.

New gunlayers' regulations have been issued by the British Admiralty for firing from weapons of 4-in. caliber and upwards. Only hits on the canvas are to count; range 1,400 to 1,600 yards; speed, 12 knots for all ships; target, 21 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 6 in. Time allowed for run: 6 in. and below, 1 min.; 7 in., 2 min.; 9.2 in., 2 1-2 min.; 12 in. and 10 in., 3 min.; one run for each gun.

The British Admiralty and the War Office have completed arrangements whereby naval officers are to undergo a course of study at the Army Staff College at Camberley, and military officers are to undergo special study at the Royal Naval College, the idea being to effect a change of ideas between officers of the army and navy.

The Pathfinder, one of the new "scouts" of the British fleet, in a trial of ninety-six hours' duration at a cruising speed of about eleven knots, proved entirely satisfactory from the point of view of economy, and capable of a radius of action of about 6,000 knots. In an eight hours' full power trial a mean speed of 25.48 knots was obtained.

The position of the British army officer financially has changed for the worse very considerably during the past twenty years. The officer, as a class, is a poorer man. But during this same twenty years the pay of the rank and file has been doubled, and their work has not been increased to so great an extent as that of the officers. The officer is told that, though he is not paid as befits his position, he gets compensation in the prestige which his rank confers.

Lord Kitchener will soon be able to realize his hope of instituting a Staff College for India, the necessary funds being provided in the Indian Army Budget for 1905-6. It is hoped to provide the Indian Army with a fully-trained and efficient staff, practically competent to afford the maximum of assistance to the generals and the troops both in peace and war.

The Echo de L'Armée states that German officers have lately been investigating, in the character of tourists, certain lines for the march of German armies into France, and questions whether the procedure can have any relation to the visit of the German Emperor at Tangier.

The decision to introduce the double-company system at Aldershot reminds a writer in the *Militär-Wochenblatt* of the Prussian half-battalions, which came into existence in 1866, and, after being the subject of a great conflict of opinion, disappeared in 1870. He thinks the same will happen to the English double-companies, if they do not prove quite a different thing. The system works well at Aldershot, the Army and Navy Gazette thinks, but may break down in war owing to its tendency to centralize responsibility. The German critic says the experiment will be watched with great interest, but its first result promises to be a want of initiative in officers.

In the Indian Army Budget for 1905-6 provision is made for the establishment of the Indian Staff College temporarily at Deolali, where the first class will assemble on July 1 next, the examinations for entrance beginning on May 15. The Government of India has approved plans for the buildings for the permanent location of the college at Quetta, which will provide quarters for between sixty and seventy students—fifty unmarried and twelve married officers—with houses for the commandant and staff of professors. The erection is to be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The course of study is to be for two years.

The French vessels stationed along the coast of Corsica were on March 24 organized into the Naval Division of Corsica. A captain will command.

"It appears," says a correspondent of Reuter's Agency with the Atlantic Fleet, "that the ramming of the Prince George by the German cruiser Friedrich Karl was due to a mistake on the part of the man working the engine-room telegraph on the cruiser, who interpreted the captain's order 'Half-speed astern' as 'Half-speed ahead,' and similarly mistook 'Full speed astern.' The captain of the Friedrich Karl, realizing that something was wrong, went down to the telegraph room, but too late to prevent the collision."

As an expedient to tide over the scarcity of officers for the British army the Sandhurst cadets of the second and third divisions, as well as the fourth division, will pass out in July, and those who rejoin when the next term opens will leave at Christmas. The idea is to reduce the Sandhurst course to one year until the college can be enlarged, and it is stated that there will be a "record" entry of cadets—200 is mentioned as the number—in September. A War Office committee is engaged in investigating the subject of the shortage of officers.

The Herald reports that the visit of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, representing the Bethlehem Steel Co. of South Bethlehem, Pa., to St. Petersburg, Russia, has resulted in a practical conclusion of a big order for the construction of the most formidable battleships for the Russian navy. The correspondent of the Herald, in referring to the matter, says: "The details of the construction of the vessels remain to be worked out, but in addition to those which will be built in the United States it is quite likely that a yard will be constructed at a Baltic port, to be manned by Russian workmen, but under American engineering and mechanical supervision, the Russian Admiralty being extremely anxious to utilize the rehabilitation of the navy for the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry at home, in order to eventually render the country independent of foreign yards. The Admiralty has accepted Mr. Schwab's propositions strictly on their merits, he having convinced the authorities that he can produce for Russia warships vastly superior to anything now afloat or at present projected by any other government. They will be monster 16,000-ton vessels of enormous horse power and of a peculiar type, combining the projectile resisting power of the battleship with the speed and wide radius of action of cruisers. They will be delivered fully equipped as to armor and ordnance. The remarkable advance in naval architecture and construction which these American-built ships will mark is a well guarded secret, but it is believed it will involve the use of nickel steel of greater tensile strength, which in machinery, boilers, frames, etc., will give greater power with decreased weight. Mr. Schwab guarantees to create vessels with twenty per cent. higher efficiency than any now existing. It is understood, however, that not all the ships will be built by the Bethlehem Company, as the time for delivery is a factor, Russia desiring that the ships be turned over as early as possible. While the Bethlehem Company will supply the armor and ordnance, other American yards will construct the hulls. This also is in accordance with the wish of the Admiralty, the Russian authorities in placing such a large contract having no desire to arouse hostility among rival commercial interests in America, the aim being not only to take advantage of American genius in building up the Russian navy, but distinctly to cultivate closer commercial relations between the two countries."

Manila press despatches of April 22 reporting a Moro attack on the officers' club at Jolo in the island of that name, give added significance to a letter on "Conditions Among the Moros," which we publish in another column. The despatches allude to state the attack was made while a ball was in progress at the club, compelling those in attendance to take shelter in their quarters, and to this is added the information that on April 10 the secretary of Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th U.S. Cav., Military Governor of Jolo, was ambushed and killed by Moros within range of the sentries. The present trouble in Jolo is said to have been instigated by a datto refugee from Borneo, who has organized the Moros and incited them to defy the American authorities. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, which includes Jolo, has arrived in the town of Jolo and notified the Moros that they must surrender the disloyal datto, otherwise he will employ whatever force there may be required to capture him. In view of the situation in Jolo the letter of our correspondent, bearing date of March 18, is of special interest. It shows that even then the Moros were treacherously inclined and that the troops stationed among them were required to exercise extreme caution in guarding against ambush and surprise. The fact is that the situation in Mindanao and Jolo is positively dangerous, and the various posts of the department are almost in a state of siege. The pacification of the Moros is the most difficult problem remaining in the islands for the Army to solve, and those in charge of it are confronted with racial, religious and social obstacles which are extremely disheartening. Experience thus far has taught two plain lessons, namely, that all talk of placing the Moros under civil government under present conditions is ridiculous, and that the maintenance of a strong military force in the Department of Mindanao is absolutely indispensable to peace and safety.

Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, has an interesting article in the Herald of Portsmouth, N.H., of April 26, in which he quotes at length and carefully reviews all the evidence as to the claims made for the flag presented to John Paul Jones by the women of Portsmouth. This flag was flown by Jones on the Ranger in her encounter with the British ship-of-war Drake, and later went down at the masthead of the Bonhomme Richard, when Jones transferred his fortunes to the conquered Serapis. Pay Director Foster gives extensive extracts from the various historians who have written of Paul Jones, and from contemporary records. Summing up, he accepts as proved beyond doubt the following claims for the Portsmouth flag. A national flag of the present design—Stars and Stripes—was made by the women of Portsmouth from pieces of their best silk gowns, presented to Paul Jones in the summer or autumn of 1777, and hoisted on the Ranger. It was the first of such flags to receive the salute of a foreign power—from the French fleet under Admiral La Motte Piqué—and was the first to receive the surrender of an enemy's ship-of-war, receiving the British surrender of the Drake and Serapis. It sank "unconquered and unstricken" on the Bonhomme Richard. That it was the first Stars and Stripes ever hoisted on a ship-of-war is not proven, for want of Paul Jones's own word for it, or other contemporary evidence, although this claim is stated as a fact or as probable by Taylor, Mackenzie, Spears, Buell, and other historians. The claims that it was the first ever shown upon the ocean on a ship-of-war, and the first under which a naval battle was fought, are rejected. "Portsmouth challenges the world to equal the glorious record of this Portsmouth flag," says Pay Director Foster in conclusion.

The London Daily Graphic of April 27, which is not a sensational paper, publishes an article to the general effect that fifteen battleships of the British navy are unfit for action and that the twelve-inch guns constituting the main armament of these ships are incapable of firing fifty full charges. It is declared that the latest Woolwich pattern six-inch wire gun has also failed under experiment, and the question, it is added, naturally arises as to the endurance of the armament of the whole of the modern fleet. The article states that the facts are unfortunately beyond dispute, and points out that the present is a time for action and not for blame. The facts came to light through developments of weakness in new long guns under experiment, the simultaneous failure of the twelve-inch guns in the Majestic class of battleships, and the bursting of shells in seven out of sixteen big

British-made guns on board Japanese battleships. The writer points out that Great Britain is the only power that has adopted the manufacture of wire guns. The British Admiralty, however, on April 27 issued an official statement denying the charge made by The Graphic. The Admiralty says that one 12-inch "Mark 8" gun on board the Majestic had cracked at the muzzle, and that a second gun showed a crack in the inner tube, but they had fired the equivalent of sixty-six and seventy-five full charges, respectively. These guns had been exchanged and repaired and will shortly be re-issued. The statement continues: "One 12-inch gun was fired with 162 full charges before being relined. The guns on board the battleships Mars, Caesar and Jupiter have fired the equivalent of over sixty full charges, and are still perfectly serviceable."

he was retired before the passage of the Personnel Act so that the five years constructive service did not go to make up the grade from which he was retired. And that he is not entitled to be credited with the time he spent in retirement from July 1, 1899, to March 2, 1903, because such credit would raise him to another pay grade higher than the one from which he was retired, besides, the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, provided in Section 13 (31 Stat. 1007), that nothing in this act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy. As mounted pay is the pay to which officers on the active list of Dr. Myers's grade are entitled (9 Comp. Dec., 676), you are correct in assuming that he is entitled to mounted pay."

Two Army tugs were successfully launched at Philadelphia, Pa., April 22 from the yards of Neafie and Levy. The first to leave the ways was the Gen. R. M. Batchelder, whose sponsor was Miss Margaret Knight, daughter of Col. John T. Knight, U.S.A., commandant of the Schuylkill Arsenal. She left the ways at 3:30. The second tug to be launched was the Gen. Timothy L. Pickering. Her sponsor was Mrs. Haldeman P. Young, wife of Captain Young, U.S.A. The two boats are 112 feet in length, 22 1-2 feet beam, 10 feet in depth, to be operated by a compound engine of an indicated horsepower of about 600, with a speed of twelve knots. Steam will be supplied by single Scotch boilers, 11.6 in diameter by 11.6 in length. Among those present were Col. J. W. Pope, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pope; Major Chauncey B. Baker, U.S.A., who has been in special charge of the work of the three tugs; Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hanscom, Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, Comdr. George S. Willits, U.S.N.; Gen. D. L. Maugler, U.S.A., and the Misses Magruder, Capt. W. H. Beebler, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Doyle, U.S.N.; Naval Constrs. J. W. Powell, U.S.N., and E. T. Eggert, U.S.N. The cruiser St. Louis will be launched from the same yards May 6, more nearly completed than any ship of war built on the Delaware.

The Secretary of the Navy, April 20, asked the Comptroller for a decision "as to whether it is necessary for the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet to personally evidence his approval of orders, requisitions or other authority to disburse money or dispose of stores, or whether it can be delegated to his chief of staff." Quoting Treasury Department Circular No. 52, of April 29, 1903; Articles 320 and 1381, Navy Regulations, 1900, and Section 285, Revised Statutes, the Comptroller concludes as follows: "It is a well settled rule of law that where power is given to a public officer which requires the exercise of judgment and discretion such power cannot be delegated to another. (Mechanics Public Officers, 567.) The approval of the public bills for the expenditure of public money is no mere formality, but requires the exercise of judgment and discretion as to the necessity for the expenditure and other matters in connection with it, and if an illegal payment is made by the officer's order he is liable for it. In view of the laws and the regulation referred to I am of opinion that the approval required cannot be delegated by the commander-in-chief to the Chief of Staff, but should be made by his personal signature."

Following is the reprimand administered by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles H. Darling, in the case of 2d Lieut. F. A. Gardener, Marine Corps, tried by court-martial at Annapolis and convicted of intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer: "It is deemed sufficient to say that an officer whose use of intoxicating liquors was so excessive that he became drunk and refused to obey the lawful order of his superior officer and continued to make efforts to re-enter a ballroom from which he had been ordered by his commanding officer, has been guilty of misconduct tending to destroy his reputation as an officer and a gentleman, and he should be deeply mortified by the publication of an order announcing to the Service the fact of his trial and conviction by a court-martial for such offenses. The publication to the Service by general court-martial order of the findings and sentence of the court and of the foregoing remarks embraced herein will be regarded as a compliance with so much of the sentence as provides that 2d Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener, Marine Corps, shall be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary." Lieutenant Gardener was also sentenced to a loss of five numbers.

The recommendation of the court of inquiry in the case of Capt. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Field Battery of Artillery, that no further proceedings be had, was approved by Secretary Taft on April 26. We mentioned in the JOURNAL of April 22, that the court had completely vindicated Captain Foote of all responsibility in connection with the accidental wounding last October of 2d Lieutenant Cubbison, while the 4th Battery was at target practice. On April 27 the Secretary of War received a long letter of protest from Senator Long of Kansas at the findings of the court and the request that the Secretary withhold his approval until he had had occasion to read the record in the case. As a matter of courtesy to Senator Long the Secretary, after the receipt of this letter, recalled his approval of the findings and will read the record through, although he does not expect, for an instant, that his final action will be any different from that taken at first. Senator Long is interested in this case, it is understood, as a matter of friendship to Lieutenant Cubbison.

No action has been taken yet in the court-martial cases of Lieut. A. C. Osborn, 26th Inf., sentenced to be dismissed from the Service, and Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th Inf., who has also been sentenced to be dismissed. Neither of these cases is to be presented to the President until his return to Washington, during the latter part of May. The Secretary of War has decided that the case of Captain Kirkman shall not be acted upon until he has been tried on the original charges against him. These charges are of a most serious nature and, it is said at the War Department, involve alleged irregular financial transactions. The court to try Captain Kirkman on these first set of charges will reconvene on May 10.

In the case of P.A. Surg. T. D. Myers, U.S.N., retired, the Comptroller says: "I am of opinion that Dr. Myers is not entitled, in computing his pay, to credit for the five years constructive service given by the Personnel Act to officers appointed from civil life for the reason that

The nautical schoolship St. Mary's sailed from New York April 26 on her summer cruise, with 104 young men on board. She will first harbor in Glen Cove, where the ship will be put in order to receive the inspection of the nautical training school committee of the Board of Education on April 29. Comdr. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., retired, will next take the ship to New London harbor, and from there depart for Queenstown, Ireland. The committee has spent \$13,000 to put the ship in good condition, and she is one of the best sailing ships afloat, although sixty-one years old. Now the committee believes the vessel has outlived her scope of usefulness, and Richard B. Aldcroft, chairman of the committee, has announced that the committee would do everything in its power to obtain a more modern and larger ship, and had already set its eyes on a suitable vessel. This is the Young America, originally constructed for a private enterprise in the way of a floating college, which fell through.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department this week in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for the purchase of fifteen hundred thousand pounds of alcohol to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder for the Bureau of Ordnance. Six firms entered the following bids: The American Distilling Company of New York, at \$53,550, provided the barrels are returned and \$57,750 flat; F. O. Boyd and Company of New York, at \$67,050 flat; Louisiana Distilling Company of New Orleans, \$65,000 flat, and \$63,000 if barrels are returned, and the Woolner Distilling Company of Peoria, Ill., at \$69,000 flat and \$64,500 if the barrels are returned. The alcohol is to be delivered at the navy yard, Washington, for the use of the naval proving ground, where the powder is manufactured.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of April 25 from the Commanding General Department of the Columbia, that the Transport Sheridan arrived on April 24 at Portland, Ore., from Manila, Philippine Islands, with the 14th Infantry (400 enlisted men), and the following named officers: Major Parke, Captains Cabell, Frazier, Lassaigne, Learnard, Sorley, Weeks, Miles; 1st Lieutenants Cabell, Cowan, Hartshorn, Brambilla, Wagner, Murphy, Price, La Motte, Hamilton, Herbst, Regan; 2d Lieutenants Kirtland, Leasure, Kobes, Bregg, Schick, Tucker, Ware, Brady, Harris, Tolley, Pruy, Macomb, Gregory; Chaplain Headley, Art. Corps; Captain Berry, transport quartermaster, and 1st Lieutenant Krebs, assistant surgeon.

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., retired, suffered a stroke of paralysis, which disabled his left side, while on his way from New York to Washington on the night of Thursday, April 27. On his arrival at Washington General Lee was taken in charge by Major Kean, of the Surgeon General's Office, who removed him to the Providence Hospital. Mrs. Lee, who is at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with her daughter, has been notified, also his son, Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., who is in San Francisco. Another son, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 12th Cav., who is in the Philippines, has been cabled as to his father's condition.

Announcement has been made at the Navy Department of the award of the contracts for the three scout cruisers Chester, Birmingham, and Salem, bids for which were opened last week. Two of the cruisers have been awarded to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of which Francis T. Bowles is president, this company being the lowest bidder. One of the ships will be equipped with reciprocating engines and the other with turbines. The third ship will be built by the Bath Iron Works, the next lowest bidder, and will be fitted with Parsons turbines.

Announcement has been made at the Navy Department of the receipt of the papers in the case of 1st Lieut. Charles T. Westcott, Jr., U.S.M.C., stationed at Olongapo Station, P.I., who was tried by court-martial and convicted of conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. He was sentenced to a loss of thirty numbers in grade and the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station approved the sentence. Lieutenant Westcott has been in the Service since 1900.

The Bureau of Instruction of the Massachusetts Militia, through Capt. W. M. Lindsay, of the militia of that State, who is on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has issued the last of the printed lessons of instruction for this season. They are numbered from nineteen to twenty-six and embrace a number of instructive topics, including military law, volunteer Army of the United States, flank and rear guards, sentry and outpost duty, etc. The lessons prepared by Captain Lindsay should be of great value to the officers and men of the militia.

Following are the names of the applicants who have requested to take the examination for ensigns, which will be held on the various stations some time about June 30: Btms. C. H. Bullock, J. W. Stoakley, B. H. Shelley, Guns. John Grady, M. A. McGregor, W. D. Greetham, W. H. Schuler, R. W. Kesler, A. C. Kail, W. J. Foley and War. Mach. W. C. Dronberger. The Department is sending through the Navy the circular dated Jan. 10, 1905, giving full details about the examination.

Chaplain Vattman, U.S.A., retired, has been assigned by the Secretary of War to active duty in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. Chaplain Vattman has been given general supervision over the Filipino students who are in this country at various institutions of learning. During his assignment in the Bureau of Insular Affairs Chaplain Vattman will receive the full pay of his grade.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Army Relief Society at 21 Gramercy Park, New York city, April 26, at which Miss Margaret L. Chanler presided, the following officers of the society for the ensuing year were elected: President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont; vice-presidents, Miss Margaret Chanler, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce, and Mrs. E. G. Storm; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.; assistant treasurer, Mrs. R. C. Colt; managers, Mrs. C. F. Koe and Mrs. James R. Burbank.

The reports of the treasurer showed that the receipts of the society for the year were about \$40,000, and the disbursements about \$25,000.

The objects of the Army Relief Society are to collect funds and provide relief in cases of emergency, for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the United States Regular Army; to aid in securing employment for them, and to create scholarships for the orphans of officers and enlisted men.

More than \$8,500 was received last year from the Army and Navy football game in Philadelphia, while the garden party on Governors Island realized something over \$1,000. There will be another garden party on Governors Island on May 25.

Hamilton W. Mabie, in an address dwelt particularly on the educational work of the society, said:

"How supremely important it is to a country to have a body of highly educated and trained men in its army is shown by what is going on in the war that is raging in the East at the present moment. There we have the spectacle of the highest intelligence at the head of a military campaign ever witnessed in the history of the world."

"A friend of mine, who has recently returned from Manchuria, told me that the terms of capitulation of Port Arthur were drawn by staff lawyers four months before Port Arthur surrendered and that they were adhered to the letter. He said furthermore that he had not the remotest doubt that the terms of peace on which Japan would insist to the last letter were already drawn, and probably had been for several months.

"We have every reason to be proud of our own American officers in respect to their training and especially in respect to the all around character of their training. All this they acquire and devote to our service at great cost of personal sacrifice. But while we may have the right to ask them to sacrifice themselves, we have not the right to ask them to sacrifice their children."

"Such a society as this, having for one of its objects the furnishing of such opportunities, ought never to be compelled to solicit contributions. The very fact of its existence ought to be sufficient to bring voluntary subscriptions ample and abundant to meet all its requirements. Instead of that balance of \$15,000 in your treasury there ought to be a balance of \$100,000 or \$200,000." Mr. Mabie also especially dwelt on the necessity of securing an education for the children of officers and men.

THIRTEENTH U.S. INFANTRY.

Officers and men whose names have, at any time, been carried on the rolls of the 13th U.S. Infantry, are requested to send to the adjutant of that regiment any matters of unwritten history of the regiment that they may know. A history of the regiment is being prepared covering its existence from its first organization in 1798 and its reorganizations in 1812, 1847 and 1861. Any historical matter, of the earlier years, and personal narrative, of the later dates, is greatly desired. Many incidents of intense interest never reach headquarters. As in every regiment, there is a wealth of good stories and of personal and private history to make a readable and interesting account of its existence. Especially is it desired that the names of officers and men who served in the regiment in the Mexican and Civil War be furnished, with their present residences.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Leita Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Wheeler, of New York, was married on April 25 to Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N., son of Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., retired. The marriage took place in the Collegiate church, New York city, which was profusely decorated with spring flowers and tropical plants, and some 600 guests witnessed the ceremony. Miss Wheeler was escorted to the chancel and given away by her father. Her sister, Miss Mary L. Wheeler, was maid of honor, and the Misses Ailie Snider, Sylvia Barclay, Stella Wheeler and Agnes Morgan, of New York; Helen Vaughan, of Orange, and Florence Underhill, of East Orange, the bridesmaids. Lieutenant Nelson, with his brother officers, wore their full dress uniforms. Lieut. Richard T. Ellis, Coast Art., U.S.A., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, U.S.N.; Lieut. Edward Woods, U.S.N.; Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N.; Paymr. Walter B. Izard, U.S.N.; Civil Engr. Walter H. Allen, U.S.N., and Mr. James Norris Oliphant. The bride's gown of white satin was embellished with rose point lace, and the veil of tulle was surmounted with a crown of exquisite point lace and a cluster of natural orange blossoms. The front of the corsage was ornamented with a large spray of diamonds, a gift from a relative of the bride. The bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maid of honor's gown was of pink chiffon made over taffeta of the same shade and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Her hat of pink lace was dressed with pink ostrich plumes. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. The bridesmaids were attired in pretty costumes of white net over white silk, trimmed with small pink bows and finished with pink sashes. Their Louis XV hats were of white lace, trimmed with pink roses and ribbon. Each carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas. A wedding reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, No. 214 West 72d street, Mrs. Wheeler wearing a gown of Irish lace, with a large flat crowned broad-brimmed hat of white Neapolitan straw, trimmed with pink roses and blue plume, assisted in receiving the guests. The bride is an accomplished and popular young woman, who has traveled extensively abroad. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson have taken a cottage at Newport, where they will reside for the summer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Althea Livingston Schoonmaker, daughter of Mrs. Schoonmaker, and the late Capt. C. Marius Schoonmaker, U.S.N., to Mr. Louis Hewlett, son of the late Mr. Walter R. Hewlett, of Cold Spring Harbor, L.I. Miss Schoonmaker is identified with many of the old New York families and is a direct descendant of Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor. Mr. Hewlett is a graduate of Yale, class of 1895, and is a member of the Long Island family of Hewletts who have lived on the island since 1650.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Adelaine O'Connor to Lieut. Charles Y. Brownlee, Medical Department, U.S.A. The bride-elect is the daughter of

Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th U.S. Cav., and granddaughter of Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Eckerson, retired.

Mrs. Charles Denis, of Paris, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ducienne Denis, to Ensign Oril Walter Fowler, U.S.N., adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay F. Bancroft, of Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Almeta Van Reypen, to Baron Serge Alexander Koef, of St. Petersburg. The wedding is set for early in June, and the Baron is now on his way from Russia. The future Baroness is a graduate of Bryn Mawr.

Gunner Vista R. Thompson, U.S.N., and Miss Alice E. Cooley, were quietly married Thursday, April 20, 1905, at 1015 Fourteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The home of the bride, Rev. Thomas C. Easton officiating. The bride was daintily gowned in white silk mull and carried a large shower bouquet of white sweet peas. The maid of honor, the bride's sister, Miss L. Anna Cooley, wore pink organdie and carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas. The groom was attended by Mr. Albert Mackenzie as best man. The parlor was tastefully decorated with ferns and potted palms, and the ceremony was performed under a smilax wedding arch in the presence of only the family and relatives. A reception followed, attended by numerous friends of the bride and groom. A bountiful collation was served. The couple left for Old Point Comfort, Va., later in the evening, and on their return they will reside at Indian Head, Md., where the groom is stationed.

Miss Priscilla Alden Nicolson, daughter of Mrs. Nicolson and the late Lieut. John Ormond Nicolson, U.S.N., was married April 25 in Washington, D.C., to Mr. Justin Morrill Chamberlin in St. Margaret's church. The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Reed, of New York; May Phelps, Eleanor Chamberlin, Marian F. Parker, Louise Harrison, Gertrude Schaeffer, Deborah Halsey, Ruth Boyer and Margaret Warfield. The ushers were Messrs. James Morrill, Charles G. Govern, Edward M. Chamberlin, Hugh B. Rowland, Henry Randall Ashby, Edward S. Duval, Daniel W. Baker and Le Roy Chamberlin.

The wedding of Miss Margery Gibbons and Lieut. Edward Marsh Shinkle, Art. Corps, will take place at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Henry Gibbons, in San Francisco, Cal., at half after three o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 3. Only the family and most intimate friends will be present at the ceremony, but several hundred invitations have been sent out for the reception which will follow.

One of the prettiest weddings which has ever occurred at Fort Ethan Allen was that which took place April 26, when 2d Lieut. Milton Garfield Holliday, 15th Cav., was united in marriage by the Rev. Chaplain Chas. C. Pierce, U.S.A., of Fort Riley, Kan., to Miss Isabel Cass Gresham, daughter of Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham, 15th U.S. Cav. The wedding ceremony was performed in the post gymnasium, which was very beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion. An artificial ceiling of yellow was so arranged that the electric lights, which were turned on, shone through, the lights themselves being hidden, as was also the full orchestra of the 15th Cavalry band. Artificial walls of white furnished the background for the yellow trimmings. The silk guidons of the twelve troops of the 15th Cavalry were so arranged that an aisle or archway was formed for the bridal party—yellow ribbons ran the entire length of this aisle, inside which the guests assembled, being seated on divans which had numerous pillows scattered over them, giving the room the effect of a luxurious drawing room. Palms, lilies, and roses were placed about in artistic profusion and a slightly raised platform at one end was draped with an immense garrison flag. The bride lead the party on the arm of her father, to the soft strains of Lohengrin's wedding march. She was beautifully gowned in chiffon cloth over white satin trimmed in old point lace. Her veil was of tulle, held in place by diamond star and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Katherine Gresham, her sister, as maid of honor, who wore a white crepe de Chine, with yellow girdle, and carried white lilacs. She was followed by her bridesmaids, Miss Edith Hoyle, of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Grace Russell, sister of Mrs. William T. Johnston, wife of Captain Johnston, 15th Cav.; Miss Emily Gayle, daughter of Major E. E. Gayle, and Miss Louise Gresham, the bride's sister. Floy Barnhardt was flower girl; Alvina Conklin and Marguerite Briand were ribbon girls. The bridesmaids were gowned in white with yellow girdles, and each carried an immense bouquet, tied with a flowing yellow ribbon. The groom was attended by his best man, Lieut. I. S. Martin, 15th U.S. Cav. The ushers were Lieutenants Warren Dean, Samuel Van Leer, Francis H. Cameron, and Wiley P. Mangum, 15th U.S. Cav. Upon the completion of the wedding ceremony the guests paid their respects to the happy pair. The guidons were then placed to one side and dancing was indulged in. After a toast was drunk to the bride, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday left on the evening train for New York city, en route to the lieutenant's home in Kansas, where they will enjoy a three months' leave. Miss Gresham is a very popular young lady and was well known in Washington society. Lieutenant Holliday was connected with the 32d Infantry during the late war and received his appointment to the Army from civil life. He is known as an excellent officer. Lieutenant Dean had charge of the artistic decorations.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie C. Rittenhouse, daughter of Major B. F. Rittenhouse, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, U.S. Army. The wedding will take place June 7.

Miss Florence English Davidson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis James Davidson, was married in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Alexandria, Va., April 25, to Lieut. Charles Maigne, 7th Cav., U.S.A. Beautiful floral decorations, combining a profusion of brilliant flowers with the foliage of great ferns and potted plants massed about the chancel, gave an elegant effect, which was heightened by the martial gleam of sabers around the chancel rail. To the strains of a wedding march from Lohengrin the groom, attended by Lieut. Herbert Mann, of the 7th Cav., U.S.A., who was best man, entered the church and took position. Simultaneously the color bearer and color guards of the 7th Cavalry advanced up the main aisle and stood on either side of the altar. The ushers were Lieutenants Humphrey, Shannon, Jennings and Montgomery, 7th Cav. The bridesmaids were Miss Rebekah Harvey Barrett, Miss Lucy Dickson Douglas and Miss Annie Lewis Jones, of Alexandria, and Miss Bessie Crawford of Baltimore. Miss Alberta Walborne Davidson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father. She was elegantly gowned in white satin trimmed with tulle and point lace, and lilies of the valley were interwoven in the folds of her tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. P. Phillips, the rector of the church. Following the cere-

mony a reception was given the bridal party at the residence of the parents of the bride, on South Royal street. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Maigne left for a wedding tour. Many handsome and beautiful presents were received. Among the letters and telegrams of congratulation was a message from Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis, containing her blessing and well wishes. The following were among the guests at the wedding: Col. and Mrs. Charles Morton, Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Captain Beach, Captain Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Summerville, Capt. and Mrs. Foote, Miss Imogene Hoyle, the Misses Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. Gentry, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell.

Miss Ethel Pond, of New York city, daughter of the late George E. Pond, who was for many years associate editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was married in Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, to Edward Thomas Davis, Jr., son of Edward T. Davis. The ceremony was performed in the Episcopal church of the Saviour, Thirty-eighth and Ludlow streets, by Rev. Guy H. Purdy, of Warrensburg, N.Y., assisted by Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine, the rector of the church. The church was elaborately decorated with palms, ferns, lilies and roses. The bride was given to be married by her cousin, Albert E. Pond, of Brookline, Mass. She wore a gown of point applique lace and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. She was attended by her sister, Miss Isabel Pond, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edna Davis, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Natalie V. Taylor. Mr. Malcolm I. Davis, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were William C. Mason, Howard E. Pepper, Henry C. Bruner, Jr., Benjamin H. Ludlow, Frank C. Campbell and Edwin E. Morris. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the groom's parents, 9 South Thirty-eighth street. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will reside at 7 South Thirty-eighth street when they return from their honeymoon. Mr. Pond, the father of the bride, was a graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard Law School. After his graduation he served in the Civil War as an officer of Volunteers. After his withdrawal from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL he became the first editor of the Philadelphia Public Record, and was editorially connected with the New York Times and the New York Sun.

Miss Gertrude Leavitt, daughter of Mr. Rufus W. Leavitt, was married in St. Stephen's church, New York city, April 26, to Mr. Francis Du Pont Balch, son of Rear Admiral G. B. Balch, U.S.N. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Margaret Leavitt, and a flower girl, little Caroline Ward. Mr. Robert Burton, of Baltimore, was the best man.

Miss Elvina Grace Berg, daughter of Mr. L. S. Berg, of New Orleans, was married to Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, U.S.A., in Grace Church, New York city, April 26. The marriage was witnessed by a small company of relatives and intimate friends.

The engagement is announced of Miss Martha B. Frayser, of Owensboro, Ky., to Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 7th Cav. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert Jones, in Lynchburg, Va., on May 20. Lieutenant Mann is now on leave, visiting his parents in New York city. Miss Frayser has visited the 7th Cavalry several times since its return from Cuba three years ago, her sister being the wife of Capt. R. B. Powers, of that regiment.

The engagement is announced of Miss Kathleen Carmody, of Washington, D.C., daughter of Paymaster Carmody, U.S.N., and Mr. William Giblin, of New York.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major James Stewart, U.S.A., retired, died April 20 at his home in Fort Thomas, Ky., aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Scotland and joined the Army as a private Oct. 29, 1851, and served in that command to Nov. 22, 1861, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in that regiment. He was made a first lieutenant in 1863, captain in the 18th Infantry in 1866, and was placed on the retired list in 1879, because of a wound and injury in the line of duty. He was given the rank of major on the retired list April 23, 1904. Major Stewart was brevetted captain, Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, and during the campaign before Richmond, Va.; and major, Aug. 18, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va. Major Stewart also took part in several Indian campaigns in the Northwest while in the 18th U.S. Infantry. The war records refer to his bravery under fire, and one author, Augustus Bell, private in Battery B, 4th Artillery, which Major Stewart commanded, in an account of the engagement of the famous brigade—The Iron Brigade—has devoted chapters in relating Major Stewart's bravery and that of the battery. It was Major Stewart's distinction to be the only second lieutenant in the United States Army who commanded a battery. This condition was caused by the transferring of Capt. John Gibbon to a generalship in the volunteer service and the death in battle of the first lieutenant. During Major Stewart's leadership of Battery B, not one of the guns of that organization was captured. Major Stewart was badly wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. On May 2, 1864, at a banquet of the Loyal Legion at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, O., Gen. Lucius Fairchild, who commanded the Iron Brigade, paid eloquent tribute to Major Stewart's bravery. Major Stewart rose and expressed his thanks. "My dear friend," said General Fairchild, "you need not thank me, thank the Lord who made such men as you." After Major Stewart's retirement, twenty-six years ago, he was commandant at the Ohio Institute for several years. Major Stewart was buried at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, with military honors, Sunday, April 23, Easter day.

William Cummings Shannon, major and surgeon, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, Oakdale Farm, Elkhorn, Neb., in the afternoon of April 21 at the age of fifty-three. His death was peaceful and without pain. During the eight years of his illness, from Bright's disease, he was able in a great measure to enjoy the outdoor life of his country home and the companionship of his friends. His dark hours were borne with unfailing gentleness and courage. Dr. Shannon was born in London, N.H., and was a son of Dr. Nathaniel Shannon, who lived and practiced medicine for many years near Portland, Me. His mother was before her marriage Lucy Cummings, from Maine. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of '72 and belonged to the Lambda chapter of Zeta Psi. His degree in medicine was from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. His Army life began in 1875 and he was stationed at many of the frontier posts, with intervals of service in Washington, New York and Boston, and with two years in Central America accompanying the Inter-continental Railway Commission. He was al-

ways a student and during this service he collected with characteristic perseverance several hundred rare plants which were classified by experts and are now preserved at Washington and Baltimore, at Harvard, at the Royal Botanical Gardens and Kew Gardens, London. In 1895 he took a course in bacteriology at Johns Hopkins University. In 1895 he married Elizabeth E. Poppleton, of Omaha, Neb., and spent a portion of his leave abroad in France and England. He was retired in 1898, and afterwards his winters were passed in Arizona and at his winter home which he had built in Hot Springs, Ark. His general, kindly nature made him many friends who will learn of his death with sorrow.

Among the deaths in the current number of the JOURNAL will be noted that of Mrs. Dorothy Allison Moore, a niece of Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Pay Insp'r. R. W. Allen, U.S.N. Mrs. Moore, accompanied by her husband, Mr. Thomas L. Moore, left Richmond, Va., on April 12, en route for Honolulu, H.I., where she was to meet her aunt and cousin, Miss Roberta Z. Allen, and return to Richmond with them. A sudden illness at Los Angeles necessitated an operation from which she died on April 23. Mrs. Allen and her daughter have been for nearly a year in the Philippines, where she has a daughter, the wife of Asst. Surg. C. E. Koerper, U.S.A. With Mrs. Moore at the time of her death was a niece of her husband, Miss Mary Moore, of Sandy Spring, Md. Mrs. Moore was the daughter of the late James W. Allison, of Richmond, Va. Her mother was Miss Mary Edmonston Zimmerman, of Alexandria, Va. The remains were brought to Richmond for interment.

Brig. Gen. James M. Moore, U.S.A., retired, died in Chicago, Ill., April 21, after a brief illness. He was born in Pennsylvania and was a private in the 19th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry April 18, 1861. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 90th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in February, and was made a first lieutenant in March, 1862. He resigned in April, 1863, and was then appointed an assistant quartermaster of volunteers with the rank of captain. He was appointed in the Regular Service an assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain July 2, 1864, and was promoted to major in 1867, lieutenant colonel in 1883, assistant quartermaster general with the rank of colonel in 1895, and was placed on the retired list, for age Oct. 26, 1901. His rank was advanced on the retired list to brigadier general April 23, 1904. During the Civil War General Moore was engaged in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, and the battles of Second Bull Run and Antietam, where he was wounded. He was breveted major, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and lieutenant colonel Nov. 24, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services.

Miss Helen Gilmartin, daughter of Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, U.S.N., died in New York city April 20.

Second Lieut. Herbert Z. Krumm, 1st U.S. Cav., died at the Government hospital in Washington, D.C., April 20, while under the influence of ether for an operation on the ligaments of his shoulder, which was dislocated at West Point, and which never healed. He was born in Ohio May 15, 1878, and was a private in the First Battalion of the Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery from May 11 until June 17, 1898. He was then appointed to the Military Academy and was promoted a second lieutenant and assigned to the 1st Cavalry in June, 1902. He received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from the Ohio State University in 1898. Lieutenant Krumm served in the Philippines with his regiment. His last station was at Fort Clark, Tex.

Surg. Samuel H. Griffith, U.S.N., who had been in Washington, D.C., on sick leave, and died in that city April 23, entered the Service Dec. 15, 1877, as an assistant surgeon, being appointed from Pennsylvania. His first sea duty was on the Alaska, on the Pacific Station, 1878-80. Among other duties he served on European and South Atlantic and North Atlantic Stations, Museum of Hygiene, etc. He reached the grade of surgeon March 30, 1895.

Ex-Capt. George J. Weaver, of the 7th N.Y., a highly esteemed officer and gentleman, died at his home in New York city, April 24. He was born in Philadelphia on Nov. 30, 1862. In 1883 he enlisted in Co. I as a private and served in successive grades until he resigned as captain and regimental adjutant in 1899. He belonged to the New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Racquet and Penatiqut Yacht Clubs. He was chairman of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association. Mr. Weaver leaves a wife and a son, George Leonard Weaver. The funeral was held on Thursday morning, April 27, at St. George's Protestant Episcopal church.

Brig. Gen. Charles Smart, U.S.A., died at St. Augustine, Fla., April 23, 1905. He was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, on Sept. 18, 1841, and was graduated from the University of Aberdeen in 1862. He came to this country in that year, and served as an assistant surgeon in the 63d New York Infantry. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army in March, 1864, and in December of the same year was made a captain by brevet for meritorious service in the field during the campaign before Richmond, Va. He served at various stations and became colonel and assistant surgeon general Feb. 2, 1901. He was recently retired with the rank of brigadier general. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Association of United States Military Surgeons, the American Public Health Association, and the Loyal Legion. In 1879, on account of his proficiency in sanitary matters, he was ordered to Washington for duty with the National Board of Health. He was sent to Memphis, Tenn., and other fever-stricken cities in the South to examine the water supplies. On his return to Washington he was engaged in many investigations for the board. In connection with the organization of the Hospital Corps authorized by the Act of Congress approved March 1, 1887, he graded the men as hospital stewards and acting hospital stewards by personally conducting examinations, and having thus become familiar with what was needful for the higher education of the men, he published a "Handbook for the Hospital Corps," which has been of much value as an educational factor. In 1890 he was president of a board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which developed the drill since then in use by the Hospital Corps. In 1889 he organized the identification system by means of the outline figure cards. In the Army Medical School, established in 1893, he was the professor of military hygiene and director of the sanitary laboratory. He represented the Medical Department of the Army at many of the meetings of the American Public Health Association, and for many years was chairman of the committee on the pollution of water supplies. He was sent to inspect Camp Alger, Virginia, in the Spanish War. Camp Alger was abandoned and Camp Meade occupied, much to the benefit of the troops of the second 2d Army Corps, which he had inspected in the course of his military career. He was the medical member of the board which selected Camp Meade, after inspecting and declining, on his recommendation, many other locations. He also inspected and reported

on conditions in the camps and hospitals at Montauk Point, New York. Dr. Smart wrote a novel, "Driven from the Path," which was published in 1872. He was also the author of a "Handbook for Hospital Corps, U.S.A.," and of many papers on medicico-legal and sanitary subjects. In 1869 he was married to Miss Dora Purcell, of New York city.

Mrs. Isabelle Purington Pattison, wife of Capt. H. H. Pattison, 3d U.S. Cav., died at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., April 21. She was the daughter of the late Colonel Purington, U.S.A.

Mr. Alexander D. Brown, father of the wife of the late Captain Patterson, died in Newburyport, Mass., April 23, in his eighty-third year.

Col. Willard Glazier, author, soldier, and explorer, died at his home in Albany, N.Y., April 25, of fatty degeneration of the heart. He served in the Northern Army during the Civil War, and was shut up in Libby Prison. In 1876 he rode from Boston to San Francisco on horseback in 200 days, including the interruption of a capture by Indians near Skull Rocks, Wyoming, from whom he escaped on one of their own mustangs. In 1881 he made a canoe voyage from the head waters to the mouth of the Mississippi, 3,000 miles. He claimed discovery of the real source of the Mississippi, a small lake south of Lake Itasca. While in Libby Prison, Glazier assisted in the famous "tunnel" scheme, but was unable to escape. Transferred to Columbia, he made his escape on Nov. 26, 1864, but was captured by a Confederate outpost on Dec. 15, escaped again on the 16th, was taken on the same day by a company of Texas scouts under General Wheeler, and was tried as a spy at Springfield on Dec. 17. He finally escaped from Sylvanian, Ga., on Dec. 19, and reached the Federal lines at Savannah on the 23d. Being anxious to return to service he got an appointment as lieutenant in the 25th New York Cavalry, returning home for a while to recover his health. Meanwhile a report of his death at Columbia, as a prisoner, had been received at his home. Glazier returned to the war and took part in the closing engagements.

Mr. Walter Wheaton Augur, son of Mrs. C. C. Augur and the late Major Gen. C. C. Augur, died in Chicago, Ill., April 22, aged forty-seven years.

Dr. Isaac Newton Gard, father of the wife of Capt. Harry Knox, U.S.N., died at Greenville, O., April 24.

Mrs. Marie L. Craven, widow of Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, U.S.N., who commanded the ironclad monitor Tecumseh in the battle of Mobile Bay on Aug. 5, 1864, died April 27 at her home, 36 West 9th street, New York city, in her eighty-eighth year. Commander Craven was selected by Admiral Farragut to lead the Federal ships into the bay on the day of the battle. The Tecumseh was destroyed by a torpedo and Commander Craven, who could have escaped, went down with his ship. Mrs. Craven leaves one child, Mrs. Frank Learned, of New York, and a grandson and granddaughter, children of the late Alfred Edmiston Craven.

The War Department has been informed of the death of John W. Currie, treasurer for the Philippine Government of the Province of Illocos Norte. He was a resident of New York city and went to the Philippines in 1899.

PERSONALS.

A daughter, Catherine Eleanor, was born to the wife of Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, 8th U.S. Cav., at Chicago, Ill., on April 17, 1905.

After a pleasant winter in Florida, Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., and family are returning to their summer home at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Pay Insp'r. J. A. Mudd, U.S.N., recently ordered to duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Pay Dir. H. E. Drury, U.S.N.

Among the contents of Tom Watson's Magazine for May is a capital story of love and law, entitled "The Man With the White Nails," by Capt. William E. P. French, U.S.A.

Mrs. F. H. Sherman and Miss Sherman arrived on the transport Sherman from Honolulu April 17 and will be at The Colonial, corner Pine and Jones streets, San Francisco, Cal., for some weeks.

Col. E. D. Judd, U.S.A., retired, expects to sail on the steamer Liguria May 4, 1905, for a sea voyage, perhaps to the Bosphorus and elsewhere, returning in September. His address while abroad will be Care of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company, 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W., England.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the rooms of the commandery, Pereles building, 85 and 87 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday, May 3, 1905, at 6 p.m. The paper of the evening will be by Companion Walter Kempster, 1st Lieut., 10th New York Cavalry, U.S.V. Subject, "Some Obscure Facts of Civil War Times."

Disappointment is felt over the modification of the orders of Paymr. John Irwin, U.S.N., to report for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, so as to require him to remain on waiting orders. He is a son of the late Rear Admiral John Irwin, U.S.N., and has inherited the latter's reputation as one of the most genial officers in the service. The wife and daughter of the deceased admiral are residing in Vallejo, Cal.

Fire did some damage to the library of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, in his house at 23 Fifth avenue, New York city, on the night of April 23. General Sickles occupies the first floor and the other floors above are rented to tenants. The fire was discovered by some of the tenants on the second floor. General Sickles said later that he couldn't tell what the damage would be but that it was probably quite light. The firemen estimated it at \$1,000. It is thought that the fire was caused by defective insulation.

The Japan Mail of April 5 says: "Princess Mori, Marchioness Oyama and Marchioness Nabeshima, and other ladies of high rank will entertain at noon on April 13, in the tea-house at Koraku-ten, Tokyo, Mrs. O. E. Wood, wife of the Military Attaché of the American Legation in Tokyo, who will shortly leave here for the United States. Mrs. Wood is an honorary member of the Emon-Fujin-kwai, a society for the relief of the poor families of the soldiers at the front in Manchuria, and is member of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and other charitable organizations."

"Small world this," says Washington Life, "especially for naval officers! When Lieut. Walter Crosley was in Malta he met the Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, went driving with him in his drag, in fact. So now, when Captain Cowles gives his big dinner on his ship at Pensacola, Mr. Crosley is to be put at the admiral's right hand—to make him feel at home." Pretty Mrs. Crosley, with her delicate dark face and her lustrous brown eyes, is still in Annapolis, but it is hoped she will run up to Washington soon. Incidentally, Rear Admiral Evans gave a dinner in honor of the admiral lord aboard the Maine last Saturday."

Gen. John Simpson, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Simpson, have taken apartments at 1,933 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for a couple of months.

A son, John Warren Joyes, was born to the wife of Capt. John Warren Joyes, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., at Düsseldorf, Germany, April 15.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry, widow of General Henry, is in Washington for a fortnight, but will soon return to her home at 117 West 58th street, New York city.

Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Barr sailed on April 27 for Europe. Their address, while abroad will be Care of Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., 8 Bishopsgate street, within, London, E.C., England.

Mrs. Townley, wife of Lieut. R. H. Townley, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Townley, have recently returned from an extended European tour, and are once more established in their apartment, 527 West 124th street, New York.

Lieut. Comdr. William G. Miller, U.S.N., late of the Boston, is spending a portion of his shore leave with his parents in Richmond, Va. He is accompanied by Mrs. Miller, daughter of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., at present in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Master Edwards, son of Comdr. J. R. Edwards, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., fished the trout brooks of York April 20 and got a few fish. Much ice was encountered. The cutting of the wood and the presence of sawdust in the brooks has about ruined the favorite resorts of Nimrod in York.

Among the members of the Sons of the Revolution attending the reunion at Annapolis, Md., last week were Admiral J. G. Walker, U.S.N.; Gen. Green Clay Goodlow, U.S.M.C.; Mr. James Morgan, ex-Consul General to Australia—himself a former "midshipman" and afterwards in the Confederate Navy; Gen. Isaac De Russy, U.S.A.; Gen. Mott Hooton, U.S.A., and Gen. Charles F. Roe, the commander.

Lieut. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N., who was ordered to the Asiatic Station a few days ago, has left Portsmouth, Va., for the Far East, accompanied by Mrs. McAlpine, Mrs. Annie C. Smith, the latter's mother, and Mrs. Yates McAlpine Wilson. Mrs. McAlpine and Mrs. Smith will remain in China during Lieutenant McAlpine's tour of duty on the Asiatic Station. Mrs. Wilson will accompany the party as far as Denver Col., where she will visit her brother.

The assignment to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering of Lieut. Comdr. Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., once more brings to Washington one whose friends will welcome him with the "glad hand" for the sake of former experiences with his genial spirit. Commander Griffin, who has been on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering several times before, possesses in a high degree the faculty of synthetical reasoning necessary to the various investigations carried out by this bureau.

The assignment to navigating duty of Lieut. Gatewood S. Lincoln, U.S.N., on board the Detroit, follows a tour of duty on that ship as officer in charge of the engineer department. Lieutenant Lincoln's original assignment to the Detroit was dated Oct. 1, 1902, so it is fair to suppose that his navigating duties will not last more than from now until October of the present year. Ensign John M. Caffery, U.S.N., has been ordered to relieve Lieutenant Lincoln as engineer officer of the Detroit.

A number of officers from the French cruiser Troude at New York visited the navy yard at Brooklyn April 21, and after paying their respects to Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., the commandant, the visitors were shown about the yard. The railroad locomotive and cars running about the yard interested them, but most of their attention was focused on the battleship Connecticut, which they viewed in drydock. Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, U.S.N., aide to Admiral Coghlan, visited the Troude officially April 20 and delighted the officers with his choice Parisian French.

Mrs. Alfred Johnson, of Vancouver Barracks, the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge, in San Francisco, has been the favored one in an active bit of entertainment. Mrs. Coolidge gave a pretty tea to fifty friends on Thursday afternoon, April 13, in honor of Mrs. Johnson, and a merry time everybody had. The drawing-room was made particularly attractive in its lavish decoration of bridesmaid's roses, while a variety of brilliant red blossoms beautified the dining room. Assisting Mrs. Coolidge and her guest of honor to receive the company were: Mrs. George Andrews, wife of Colonel Andrews; Mrs. Ducat, wife of Major Ducat, 7th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. C. F. Andrews, of Fort Mason. A successful brew of the genuine receipt of "Army" punch was served throughout the afternoon, and proved very popular.

Prof. P. V. N. Meyers, president of the Cincinnati Peace Society, and Rabbi Louis Grossman, will represent as delegates the local organization at the international meeting of the Peace Societies to be held at Lucerne, Switzerland, in September. They are expected to take a prominent part in discussion of measures, which, it is hoped, will make for a cessation of war. The Cincinnati Society will observe May 18, the anniversary of the establishment of the Hague Tribunal, with a great patriotic mass meeting, to be held in the Avondale Presbyterian church, by invitation of the pastor, Rev. Charles Frederick Goss. The meeting will be addressed by prominent men. A circular has been addressed to the public, calling for a joining of forces to endeavor to stop wars all over the world. The petition will be circulated through the churches and public buildings of the city, and copies will be sent to Lucerne, to be added to others put out by the affiliated organizations.

We are pleased to learn that the city of San Diego, Cal., has honored Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, by electing him mayor, and they can rest assured that his administration will be for the best interests of the people. He ran as a Democratic-Independent candidate and his plurality was 642. The San Diego Sun, in referring to the election, says in part: "Captain Sehon goes into office without having made one single promise or pledge of preference for any individual or set of individuals. His only pledge has been to administer the affairs of this city impartially in the interest of all citizens. A square deal is all that is asked, and this has now been secured. No one expects to see hostility to corporations simply because they are corporations. Hostility properly begins only when corporations, exercising their great power, seek through political or other means, to interfere with the rights of others. This cannot be tolerated in this country if the Republican form of government is to be maintained. That Mayor-elect John L. Sehon is already well entrenched in the hearts of his constituents, is evidenced by the countenances and expressions of the majority of the people on the streets in the business section of the city. A man couldn't go two feet without running into a jovially happy Sehon man."

Admiral McGowan, U.S.N., and Mrs. McGowan will sail on April 29 for Europe.

Mrs. Chester, wife of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., is passing Easter in New York city.

Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Gordon will leave Washington, D.C., early in May for California, where they will pass the summer with their son.

Lieut. C. G. Lyman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lyman, who reside in San Francisco, Cal., entertained at dinner Thursday evening, April 13, in compliment to Mrs. Alfred Johnson, of Vancouver, and her hosts, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge.

Mrs. Hilton, wife of Capt. C. H. Hilton, Jr., Art. Corps, who is at present living in Denver, Col., will not return this summer to Fort Barrancas Fla., as contemplated, but with her son and daughter will join her husband in August at Fort Monroe, where the latter is to be stationed during the coming year.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Capt. T. A. Roberts, 7th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Myer, Va., recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, at the Columbia Hospital, Washington. She had been in wretched health all the winter, but is now improving rapidly, and will soon be at Fort Myer again.

Among the passengers booked to return to the United States by the Transport Logan, sailing from Manila on April 15, is Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Pay Director Robert W. Allen, U.S.N. Mrs. Allen has been in the Philippines nearly a year, and is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Roberta Zimmerman Allen.

Our Army officers do not seem inclined to much travel abroad at present, judging by the fact that Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., in all his wanderings abroad during the past winter with Mrs. Breckinridge, has encountered but one Army officer—Capt. Frank O. Ferris. They have encountered numerous admirals, but are wondering what has become of the Army. At last accounts Gen. and Mrs. Breckinridge were at Siena, Italy.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims sailed from New York this week for England, to be gone a month or more, during which time he will inspect the methods for target practice used in the British service, and also make observations about other subjects coming within the scope of his office as inspector of target practice for the American Navy. He may extend his trip to Germany and France. When he returns he will make to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation an extensive report.

Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge, U.S.A., and their guest, Mrs. Alfred Johnson, made up a little opera party April 14 in San Francisco, Cal., and later took supper at a downtown cafe. A luncheon to Mrs. Johnson was given by Mrs. Geary, wife of Major Geary, at her home on Fillmore street, April 15, and in the evening an attractively arranged dinner was given at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Wren, at which Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge and their house visitor, Mrs. Johnson, were the principal guests.

Mr. W. D. Gourlay, who is a highly esteemed clerk at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division, a veteran of the Civil War, and well known in Grand Army circles, has been invited to be orator of the day at Decoration Day memorial services at Uxbridge, Mass., by H. H. Legge Post No. 25, G.A.R. There will be 400 school children in the parade. In the evening, at the same place, he will give his lecture on the battle of Antietam at the Town Hall, by request. Comrade Gourlay was a member of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, and was wounded on the march through and fighting in Baltimore on April 19, 1861.

From Fort Caswell, N.C., a correspondent writes: "The annual field day took place on Wednesday, April 19, and the following events occurred. Putting the shot, won by Private Smith, 102d Co., C.A.; running broad jump, Private Beavers, 19th Co.; standing broad jump, Private McCumber, 19th Co.; running high jump, Musician Pontius, 19th Co.; 440-yard dash, Musician Pontius; 880-yard run, Private Anderson, 19th Co.; 220-yard dash, Private McCumber, 19th Co.; standing high jump, Sergeant Belt, 102d Co.; 440-yard go-as-you-please, Private Smith, 102d Co.; hurdling race, Private Beavers, 19th Co.; shelter half hitching, Privates Collignon and Reynolds, 19th Co. Major and Mrs. Reed are visiting friends at Wilmington, N.C. The steamer Seagate made a moonlight excursion on last Wednesday to Wilmington for the benefit of the garrison, and all visited the Boer War exhibition at the Carnival. Ground has been broken for a new canteen and gymnasium, which is expected to be one of the finest buildings in the post. Mrs. Timberlake, wife of Capt. E. J. Timberlake, is visiting her father, whose home is at Nashville, Tenn."

Among the many attending the reception in honor of Gen. F. D. Baldwin, U.S.A., tendered in Denver, Col., April 18, by the Colorado Commandery M.O.L.L.U.S., to which we referred in our last issue, were the following: The receiving line included Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, Frank G. Patterson, Commander Loyal Legion; Col. F. W. Mansfield, U.S.A., commander of Fort Logan; Col. C. A. H. C. McCauley, Col. T. F. Davis, Col. E. B. Moseley, Col. George M. Dunn, Major B. K. West, all U.S.A., and Capt. R. G. Dill, of M.O.L.L.U.S. Among the guests from Fort Logan were Major and Mrs. E. H. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Saffarans, Lieut. and Mrs. F. V. S. Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Brereton, Capt. T. H. Wilson, Capt. A. E. Williams, Capt. H. S. Wygant, Lieut. J. C. Kay, Lieut. D. W. Chamberlain, Lieut. F. P. Jackson, Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin, Lieut. L. W. Moseley, Lieut. B. R. Campbell, Lieut. W. O. Bowman, Lieut. R. W. Adams, Lieut. G. E. Bucker, Lieut. P. J. Lauber, Lieut. C. Lynn, Lieut. O. H. Sampson. Other guests were Gen. C. L. Cooper, U.S.A., Adjutant Gen. Bulkeley Wells, Mayor Robert Speer, Col. G. E. Randolph, Major Deane Monahan, U.S.A., Col. E. T. Wells, Col. W. W. Ferguson and daughter, Miss Irene Ferguson. Prominent members of the Loyal Legion present were Col. R. C. Webster, Col. Wesley Brainerd, Col. E. F. Bishop and Col. J. M. Kersey.

The New York branch of the Army Relief Society will give a garden party on Governors Island, New York city, on May 25. The garden party given last year at the same place by this organization, which proved so successful notwithstanding a rather threatening sky, will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present. Gen. and Mrs. Wade and Gen. and Mrs. Grant have promised to do all in their power to aid the society in making the coming party one of the most delightful out of door fêtes ever given on the island, and in this they are joined by all the officers of the garrison and their wives. Prominent women will assist in the tents and will serve refreshments. Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont is president of the Army Relief Society, and Mrs. Henry Bischoff of the New York branch. Mrs. Charles F. Roe is one of the managers. Mrs. Francis M. Gibson is chairman of the entertainment committee.

The continued illness of Mrs. Sebree-Smith since her return from Phoenix, Ariz., causes her friends much uneasiness.

Lieut. L. A. P. F. Stark, of the German cruiser Bremen, shot and killed himself at Newport News, Va., April 24. He used a rifle.

Lieut. Oscar D. Duncan, U.S.N., continues under treatment in the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., where he has been since Dec. 13, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. McCormick and P.A. Paymr. W. R. Bowne, U.S.N., have been admitted to membership in the Naval Mutual Aid Society.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., has been appointed a member of the Park Commission of Newport, R.I., by the Mayor of that city.

Mrs. L. A. Guilletmet, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck, spent last week at Fort Leavenworth as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schum.

Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 8th U.S. Inf., will leave Fort Slocum, N.Y., for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 4, with a detachment of Cavalry recruits and then return to Fort Slocum.

Ensign John W. Timmons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Timmons have taken "The Maples" on Woodley Lane, just out of Washington, D.C., where Mrs. Timmons will be at home Fridays in May. Mrs. Timmons was formerly Miss Fairbanks, daughter of the Vice-President.

The annual banquet of the California Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. will be held at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, May 3. Capt. Arthur Cranston, U.S.A., and Act. Master Eugene N. Biondi, late U.S.N., have been elected members.

Miss Elizabeth W. Bees, of New York, who passed the winter with Mrs. Almy, wife of the late Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N., at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., will sail on the S.S. Princess Irene on April 29 to join friends in Europe.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., who was retired from active service a year or more ago, because of an accident which befell him at Buffalo, involving the loss of one of his legs, will shortly establish a residence in the city of New York, where he will engage in private business.

Miss Hunt, daughter of Judge W. H. Hunt, formerly Governor of Porto Rico, has returned from Europe and is visiting relatives in Washington, D.C., before joining her parents in Montana. Miss Helen Hunt, who has been attending school in Washington, D.C., will accompany her sister to Montana.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, will spend the summer in England with her children. She has taken a cottage at Brighton and will go over some time in June. She could not accompany the Secretary of War on the trip to the Philippines because she could not take the children and did not wish to go so far from them.

The Japanese Minister of War, General Terauchi, on the evening of March 8 gave a dinner at his house in Tokio, to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur. Frequent despatches were received during the feast announcing the success of the Japanese in their movement against the Russians at Mukden.

Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, of Norfolk, Va., entertained a few friends on Thursday evening, April 20, at her home in Freemason street. The occasion was a chafing dish party, and was most enjoyable. Mrs. Curtis' guests were: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Reynolds T. Hall, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison, U.S.N., and Col. and Mrs. George C. Cabell, Jr.

By direction of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., recently retired, has been ordered to retain his position as Superintendent of the State, War and Navy building indefinitely. This is a compliment and a deserved one to an efficient officer. Admiral Baird is the first officer who has been in entire charge of the building and his administration has been altogether satisfactory.

The record of the trial by court-martial of Pay Insp'r John Clyde Sullivan has been received by the Navy Department and is being reviewed now by Judge Advocate General Diehl. The Department is unwilling, at this time, to make public the findings of the court or the sentence. Inspector Sullivan was tried on charges growing out of his alleged absence without leave, while stationed at League Island as paymaster of the navy yard there.

The regular ticket for officers of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., for the coming year, who are to be balloted for at the meeting of the Commandery at Delmonico's on May 3, contains the names of most of the present officers. General Hubbard is nominated for commander; Admiral Coghlan and Col. William H. Boyle, U.S.A., retired, for senior and junior vice commanders; Blakeman for recorder, Ransom for registrar, Paymaster Furey, U.S.N., for treasurer; Major Hubbell for chaplain. Generals Pearson and McCook, Admiral Entwistle, Major Ebstein, U.S.A., and Asst. Surg. E. Holden, late U.S.N., for the council. Among those to be balloted for as nominees for members in the second class is Peter Bowman Bird, son of Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A., retired. Lieut. Col. Henry McLean Cronkhite, U.S.A., retired, will be balloted on for reinstatement. Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, U.S.N., retired, and Rear Admiral Coghlan have been transferred to the New York Commandery.

An interesting minstrel performance was given on the U.S.S. Colorado at Target Bay, Culebra, W.I., April 15, and the following was the program: Opening circle songs, hot air and conundrums, impersonation, Mr. Trotter; quartet, Messrs. Dawson, Downey, Reilly and O'Brien; Indian club swinging, Mr. English; chasing the fox, Mr. Peoples; songs (impersonating a lady who thinks she can sing), Mr. Cranston; sketch, Messrs. Toy, Mack and Mont; song, "Upon the Mountain," Mr. Bostwick; imitation of the cornet, phonograph, etc., Mr. Harris; sparring, Messrs. English and Rush; recitation, "A Fireman's Prize," Mr. Carroll; song, "Always in the Way," Mr. Arnold; sketch, "How he came to be a hobo and the battles he'd been in," Mr. Russell; song, "A Village by the Sea," Mr. Vanderberg; recitation, Mr. Baker; cake walk, Messrs. Rasmus, Peoples, Dawson, Johnson and Jeffress; mandolin and guitar accompaniment, Rowan and Stevens; Midshipman, W. H. Lassing, interlocutor; Surg. G. B. Wilson, impresario; Midshipman Gerald Howze, assistant director.

Miss Delia Stacey, daughter of the late Col. M. H. Stacey, U.S.A., has made a great success in the theatrical line and is at present leading lady with "Mason and Mason," which played recently in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the Duquesne theater. Miss Stacey has two brothers in the United States Army. One, Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st U.S. Inf., has just gone for a second tour to the Philippines. Miss Delia's Army life taught her to ride bareback, swim, row and shoot. Miss Delia was born in Pennsylvania while her father was fighting the wild Apaches in Arizona, and when she was three months old her mother took her West. California claims her and

when she made her debut on the stage with General Sherman as her godfather and patron, from Washington, that city claimed her. Miss Stacey, through her mother, is a D.A.R. and a Colonial Dame and a Daughter of 1812. This, through the Nelsons, one, Thomas Nelson, a grandparent, being a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His granddaughter, Katherine Nelson, married Gen. James Banks, U.S.A., 1812, great-grandparents of Mrs. Stacey.

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., the officers of the post were invited out to the battleship Missouri last Tuesday, April 25, to watch the target practice. Captain Lyon, in command of the post, and his adjoint, Lieutenant Coward, Captains Hilton, Stephens, Hatch and Hase, Chaplain Perry, Dr. Ford, and Lieutenants Storck, Watson, Myers and Andrus availed themselves of the opportunity, going out on the Baker in the morning and back in the afternoon. Capt. William S. Cowles, in command of the Missouri, and the other officers of the ship entertained the post officers at luncheon, and Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, inspector of rifle practice for the Navy, made a thorough explanation of their system of practice. A very interesting and amusing game of baseball was played on Monday afternoon between the married officers and the bachelor officers of the post, with the result of seven to six in favor of the married officers. Before the game was finished all parties joined in escorting the umpire off the field, but the playing did not become any more brilliant with the new umpire. The band furnished appropriate music for the occasion. On Thursday afternoon the Alabama played a game with Barrancas with a score of 20 to 11 in favor of Barrancas. On Sunday afternoon the post team defeated the marines of the navy yard, 28 to 10. On Friday morning a very interesting field day was held at the post. Twenty-five dollars was appropriated by the post exchange and divided up for prizes.

The non-commissioned staff and the first sergeants of the 9th U.S. Inf., who paid a visit to Kingston, Canada, on March 14th last, as the guests of the warrant officers, staff sergeants, and sergeants of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery, were most lavishly entertained, and the visit will long be remembered. Their trip to Kingston was the result of a similar visit made them by nineteen R.C.F.A. non-coms. about two months ago, on which occasion the Kingston officers were royally entertained by the Americans. The visitors were met at Cape Vincent by three of the reception committee and at Marysville, Wolf Island, by a mounted escort and bugle corps. The Americans made the journey to Kingston in the sleighs of the local batteries, and on arriving in the city were taken to the barracks at "A" battery, where they were quartered during their stay in Kingston. The names of the visiting officers were: Regimental Sergeant Major Barker, Post Q.M.S. Streeman, Ordnance Sergeant Seiwe, Sergeant First Class Medical Corps Scull, Regimental Q.M.S. Bean, Regimental Commissary Sergeant Walker, Color Sergeant Fernback, Battalion Sergeant Major Jerolemon, Drum Major Lewis, First Sergeants Maguth, C. H. Allen, Co. F; Zortman, Co. G; Q.M.S. Leabock, Co. F; Sergeant Scholle, Co. L; Sergeant Wiesinger, Co. K. The entertainment of the visitors was a continuous performance. They were given a royal reception at the barracks. At 6 o'clock they had supper in the sergeants' mess with the sergeants and staff sergeants of the R.C.F.A. At the head of the table were the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes entwined. An orchestra supplied the music during the repast. After supper the artillery men took their guests to the Grand Opera to see an American actor take the part of "Lord Chumley." Later, at the barracks, an impromptu smoking concert was then held. The following day the penitentiary, asylum, locomotive works, Royal Military College, fort and barracks were visited, and in the evening there was a grand banquet, the menu being of the most elaborate description.

ARMY ORDNANCE WORK.

A statement was given out by the Ordnance Department of the Army on April 28, giving the special report of new work undertaken, modifications in supplies for service, and experiments and tests made by the Ordnance Department during the months of January and February.

A new packing box for ball cartridges, model of 1903, is being designed. It was found that in the present design the cartridges may become so marred that they can only with difficulty be fed into magazines and chambers.

Fired shells, model of 1903 ammunition, will hereafter be utilized in the manufacture of blank cartridges, model of 1903.

The equipment of Warner and Swasey Azimuth instruments, model 1900, with a new device for illumination of the cross wires, is in progress.

Test of sear springs for 15-pounder R.F. gun have been made. Springs were received from the Railway Steel Spring Company and the C. D. Gibson Company. Those furnished by the first mentioned company were not satisfactory, as they did not conform with drawings. The springs furnished by the C. D. Gibson Company were tested in comparison with the service spring, with the following result: A pull of twenty pounds was required for firing with service springs; a pull of thirty-one pounds using the latest Gibson spring, and a pull of thirty-four pounds with the first Gibson spring. The tests indicated that the present clearance between spring and sear is unnecessarily great, while the clearance between the spring and its socket in the carrier is too small.

Experiments made determined that a tray back-latch catch will not be necessary for 12-inch B.L. rifles, model of 1900, in which a double worm is used.

A number of Elliot ear protectors were furnished by the makers for trial at the proving ground. The disc protects the ears from the shock of firing, and ordinary conversation cannot be heard with them in place.

Tables of the maximum range obtainable with service velocities and projectiles, and with the maximum elevations, for field, siege and seacoast guns, were computed and forwarded.

Ammunition chests of 3-inch field caissons are to be fitted with armored doors, hinged on top and raised to afford cover.

From firings conducted it appears that a brass sub-caliber device extending the entire length of the chamber of the rifle, and the 32-caliber revolver ammunition, can be satisfactorily used in the service rifle, without sensibly affecting its life or accuracy. The brass device is considered better than the steel, in that it is not so liable to rust.

Modifications were made in thirty-three 12-inch disappearing carriages, models of 1897, to make them similar in design to the 12-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1901.

A design was made of an ammunition truck and loading tray for 10-inch barbette carriage, model of 1893, to be used in connection with the Raymond Taylor ammunition hoist,

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O. APRIL 27, W.D. S.O. No. 56, March 10, 1905, announcing acceptance of resignation of 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, 3d Inf., is revoked, acceptance having been withdrawn by President. Capt. Robert P. Johnston, C.E., to Washington Barracks for treatment.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E.

Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, retired, at his own request, is relieved from further duty with militia of Nebraska.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12th Cav.

Leave for three months is granted Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav.

Leave for two months is granted Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav.

The leave granted Capt. James M. Williams, A.C., is further extended four months.

The leave granted Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., is extended one month.

Major William C. Borden, surgeon, detailed to represent Medical Department of Army at meeting of interstate National Guard Association, St. Paul, June 19.

S.O. APRIL 27, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps will proceed to Rock Island and report on the dates specified to the C.O., Rock Island arsenal, for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the design, construction, and operation, and witnessing of the proof firing of the new 3-inch Field Artillery material, model of 1902: May 8, 1905, Capt. John C. Brooks, Capt. Edward A. Millar, Capt. Thomas Ridgway, Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Capt. George W. Gatchell, Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Capt. William L. Kenley, Capt. William S. McNair, Capt. William J. Snow, Capt. George G. Gately, June 5, 1905: Capt. Stephen M. Foote, Capt. Charles A. Bennett, Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Capt. John E. McMahon, Capt. Charles P. Summerall, and 1st Lieut. Tilman Campbell.

First Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, upon arrival at San Francisco for appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff.

Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, retired, is detailed to active duty in Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Capt. Edward C. Bricker, O.D., relieved duty as constructing quartermaster, Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

G.O. 63, APRIL 24, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. So much of G.O. No. 176, Nov. 17, 1904, W.D., as directs the 23d Infantry upon arrival in the United States to take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y., is modified so as to direct the entire regiment to take station at Madison Barracks, the companies for Fort Ontario to go into camp until that post is ready to receive them.

II. In connection with the training school for bakers established at Fort Riley, Kas., by G.O. No. 2, Jan. 4, 1905, W.D., a training school for Army cooks is hereby established under the direction of the commandant of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at which service classes will be instructed for periods of four months.

The classes under instruction shall be composed of selected recruits of common school education, who manifest a desire to learn the trade of cook and show an aptitude for the work.

There shall be continuously two classes under instruction, a new class entering on the 15th of each even numbered month. Details of men for instruction will be made by the War Department in time for each class to report at Fort Riley not later than the time fixed for its instruction to commence, and in number not to exceed the accommodations of the training school.

Upon the completion of the prescribed course successfully the men comprising a class will be assigned to organizations and directed to join their respective organizations by orders from the War Department.

An officer of the Subsistence Department will have immediate charge of this school, and subject to the approval of the Commissary General is authorized to employ such civilian labor as may be found necessary, to be paid out of the appropriations for the Subsistence Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 64, APRIL 26, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT. I. The following orders of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, April 26, 1905.

Orders:

- I. In conformity with the provisions of Section 1331, Revised Statutes, the Chief of Staff is charged with the supervision of matters in the War Department pertaining to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

II. By direction of the President, Par. 2 of the General Regulations for the United States Military Academy is amended to read as follows:

2. The superintendent, and, in his absence, the next in rank, shall have the immediate government and military command of the Academy, and shall be commandant of the military post at West Point. The superintendent will render to the Military Secretary of the Army, in accordance with Par. 787, Army Regulations, all required reports, returns, and estimates concerning the Academy.

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

II. In accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of G.O. No. 7, dated H.Q.A., A.G.O., Washington, Jan. 24, 1903, the adjutant general of each State will require, in addition to such reports as may be required by instructions and orders now in force, the commanding officers of field batteries and companies or detachments of Coast Artillery of the militia to forward, through military channels, to the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., reports, on prescribed forms which will be furnished on application, of all firings with cannon including sub-caliber tubes done under their supervision immediately after such firing takes place.

By order of the Secretary of War:

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.

CIR. 21, APRIL 24, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT. I. Hereafter officers of the Army who purchase supplies or engage services in open market under Par. 549, Army Regulations, will certify upon the face of the voucher in payment therefor the circumstances under which the purchase or engagement was made, as:

1. Under an exigency requiring immediate delivery (or performance) existing at the time of purchase (or engagement) which would not admit of delay incident to advertising.

2. Competition impracticable because of —.

3. No proposals received in response to advertisement rejected as excessive or otherwise unreasonable.

4. No proposals received in response to advertisement rejected as excessive or otherwise unreasonable.

II. A standard color for all lockers in the possession of troops having been adopted, no color other than the standard will be used.

The standard color is as follows:

Paint to be mixed with best linseed oil in the proportion of two parts of raw umber, imported, to twenty parts of white lead, with one gill of best varnish to each gallon of linseed oil and sufficient quantity of Japan

drier to dry and harden and give a neat gloss to the paint.

By order of the Secretary of War:

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.

ORDER 35, APRIL 14, 1905, INF. & CAV. SCHOOL AND STAFF COLLEGE.

To enable him to comply with the requirements of Par. 7, S.O. No. 83, W.D., dated Washington, April 11, 1905, Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg., U.S.A., is relieved from duty at this college.

G.O. 10, APRIL 20, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Under the provisions of Par. 18, A.R., the practice season with small arms for all troops of this command is announced as follows:

1. The regular season from April 1 to June 30, inclusive.
2. The supplementary season from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive.

Existing orders are modified accordingly.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 11, APRIL 21, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, inspector general, having reported, is announced as inspector general of the division to date from March 20, 1905.

G.O. 12, APRIL 22, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Major George H. G. Gale, I.G., having reported April 14, 1905, is announced as assistant to the inspector general, Atlantic Division, from that date.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 13, APRIL 22, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

To carry out the instructions contained in the memorandum approved by the Secretary of War for the Joint Army and Navy Exercises for 1905, the following designations and assignments of battle, fire and mine commanders are announced for the exercises to be held in the Artillery Districts of the Potomac, Baltimore and the Chesapeake, June 11 to June 17 next:

Artillery District of the Potomac.

Battle Commander—Col. B. K. Roberts, A.C.

Assistant Battle Commander—Lieut. Col. J. M. Califf, A.C.

Fire Commander, First Fire Command—Major H. L. Harris, A.C.

Assistant Fire Commander, First Fire Command—Major C. D. Parkhurst, A.C.

Fire Commander, Second Fire Command—Major W. B. Homer, A.C.

Assistant Fire Commander, Second Fire Command—Major D. Price, A.C.

Mine Commander—Capt. S. A. Kephart, A.C.

Artillery District of Baltimore.

Battle Commander—Col. Frank Thorp, A.C.

Assistant Battle Commander—Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, A.C.

Fire Commander, First Fire Command—Major F. Marsh, A.C.

Assistant Fire Commander, First Fire Command—Capt. E. W. Hubbard, A.C.

Fire Commander, Second Fire Command—Major M. Crawford, A.C.

Assistant Fire Commander, Second Fire Command—Capt. J. E. Stephens, A.C.

Mine Commander—Capt. P. M. Kessler, A.C.

Artillery District of the Chesapeake.

Battle Commander—Col. R. D. Potts, A.C.

Assistant Battle Commander—Lieut. Col. J. A. Lundeen, A.C.

Fire Commander, 1st Fire Command—Capt. W. C. Rafferty, A.C.

Assistant Fire Commander, 1st Fire Command—Capt. J. D. Barrette, A.C.

Fire Commander, 2d Fire Command—Major Adam Slaker, A.C.

Assistant Fire Commander, 2d Fire Command—Capt. W. P. Newcomb, A.C.

Fire Commander, 3d Fire Command—Major A. S. Cummins, A.C.

Assistant Fire Commander, 3d Fire Command—Capt. C. Phillips, A.C.

Mine Commander—Capt. H. C. Davis, A.C.

2. The officers named who are not stationed in the Artillery districts to which they are assigned will proceed from their stations to the headquarters of the Artillery districts to which they are assigned, in time to report to the Artillery district commanders thereof on or about May 1, and will return from the exercise districts to their proper stations on or about June 30, 1905.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 20, APRIL 11, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In view of Par. 1, S.O. 774, W.D., March 31, 1905, and telegram from the W.D., dated April 10, 1905, Major Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., will stand relieved as chief ordnance officer of this department upon his departure from Benicia Arsenal in compliance with the above cited order.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

S. W. DUNNING, Military Secretary.

G.O. 6, APRIL 19, 1905, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

I. Second Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 2d Inf., is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the department and in charge of athletics, relieving 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aide, of those duties, and receipting for all property pertaining to those offices.

II. Second Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 2d Inf., is announced as ordnance officer and signal officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., aide, of those duties, and receipting for all property and funds, if any pertaining to those offices.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

T. F. DAVIS, Lieut. Col., Military Secretary.

G.O. 7, APRIL 22, 1905, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

To enable him to comply with the provisions of G.O. No. 60, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Colorado.

FRANK D. BALDWIN, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 13, APRIL 27, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

At all posts in this department, the commanding officer will satisfy himself that sufficient members of the daily guard are familiar with the service of the piece used at his station for firing the morning and evening gun, that the required salutes may be fired without danger of personal injury to any one through want of instruction.

If necessary to carry out the foregoing, the post commander will cause portion of every guard to be especially drilled by a competent instructor on their day of duty.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 13, APRIL 7, 1905, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Riley, Kas., of which Major Levi P. Hunt, 13th Cav., was president, and Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Orson L. Early, 8th Cav.

Charge: Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

There were eight specifications to the charge, and these in brief alleged that Lieutenant Early, being the officer in charge of the post exchange, Fort Riley, Kas., from Nov. 12, 1903, to Oct. 31, 1904, and being responsible for the funds

pertaining to the post exchange, did fail to properly account for the said funds, and did, at various times between the dates above specified, embezzle, and wrongfully misappropriate the sum of \$1,262.82, more or less, the property of the said post exchange.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and specifications, and the court finding "not guilty," acquitted him. General Wint, in reviewing the proceedings, said:

"Eliminating from this case the question of criminal intent on the part of the accused, the fact remains that within less than year's operation of the post exchange a shortage has occurred of \$1,262.82. Of this amount \$560.80 is accounted for through errors in bookkeeping and the balance, \$702.02, is cash shortage attributed in theory to wrongful use and appropriation of the funds by certain of the employees, and partly to errors arising from inattention to details of his office by the exchange officer through pressure of other duties.

The tardy discovery of such shortage renders investigation at this time practically fruitless, but it is not understood why a thorough inspection of the affairs of the exchange by the respective councils, or by the accused at any stage of his incumbency, should have failed to uncover such discrepancies, or why in the latter's supervision of the business his suspicion was not aroused by the transactions of his clerk Gaylord in freely loaning the exchange money out of the cash drawer to enlisted men and collecting same with his own profit at the pay table, a practice shown to have been of common knowledge about the exchange, and very generally known among the men of the post.

"A lack of diligence is made further noticeable by the fact that an officer temporarily detailed in charge of the exchange during accused's absence, promptly discovered a deficiency or leakage in funds and reported the same within ten days of his assignment, this discovery finally leading to an investigation and charges in this case.

"Following such investigation the accused has turned in the amount necessary to cover his shortage, and upon trial has been acquitted of the charges. While concurring in the acquittal as to the non-existence of criminal intent on the part of the accused, the department commander is strongly of the opinion that the exercise of proper diligence in conducting the affairs of the exchange should have disclosed the errors and probable peculations long before the shortage reached its present proportions. The loss resulting has already proved a severe lesson to the accused and the acquisition subject to the above remarks is approved."

G.O. 21, APRIL 17, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major Francis H. French, I.G., is announced as assistant to the inspector general, Northern Division.

G.O. 5, APRIL 12, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, General Staff, having reported, is announced as chief of staff of the division.

G.O. 5, APRIL 14, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster, Capt. Guy Carleton, paymaster, will take charge of the office of the chief paymaster of the department, vice Major John L. Bullis, paymaster, relieved and retired as brigadier general in War Department orders of this date.

G.O. 6, APRIL 17, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Pursuant to Par. 5, S.O. 83, c.s., W.D., Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon of the department.

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of the department.

G.O. 8, APRIL 2, 1905, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Second Lieut. William Lay Patterson, U.S. Inf., recently appointed, from first Lieutenant Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, will remain in duty at the Post of San Juan, P.R., until further orders.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Crane:

W. LAY PATTERSON, 2d Lieut., U.S.A., A.A.A.G.

S.O. 9, APRIL 10, 1905, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Dr. W. R. S. George, contract surgeon, U.S.A., will proceed, on April 12, 1905, to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., for duty, during the authorized absence of Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., U.S.A.

G.O. 10, MARCH 10, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Gives instructions that Co. H, Signal Corps, under the command of 1st Lieut. Robert M. Bramblia, 14th Inf., be relieved from duty in this division March 15, 1905, and proceed to the United States, for station at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

G.O. 11, MARCH 3, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The following battalions of Philippine Scouts are announced:

Second Battalion, 12th, 14th, 26th and 28th Companies; 3d Battalion, 13th, 22d, 29th and 45th Companies; 4th Battalion, 43d, 44th, 48th and 49th Companies; 5th Battalion, 15th, 16th, 21st and 23d Companies; 6th Battalion, 1st, 5th, 35th and 37th Companies; 7th Battalion, 1

Lieut. James M. Burroughs, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Pierce, 7th Inf.

Starter: 2d Lieut. William W. Gordon, 2d Cav.

Scorer and reporter: 2d Lieut. Joseph R. Marmon, 4th Inf.

Marshal: 1st Lieut. Harry N. Coates, 12th Cav.

The above named officers will proceed to Manila with the detachments of their respective organizations.

G.O. 16, MARCH 17, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 42d Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Bantayan, Albay, will proceed to Ligao and Oas, Albay, for duty, relieving the 14th Company, which, upon being relieved, will proceed to Camp Bantayan, for duty.

G.O. 10, MARCH 15, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Cos. C and E, 12th Inf., now stationed at Camp Gandara, Samar, P.I., and Toledo, Cebu, P.I., respectively, are relieved from duty at those stations and will proceed by first available government transportation to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., for station.

G.O. 11, MARCH 15, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Major E. R. Morris, surg., is relieved from the duty assigned him by G.O. No. 8, c.s., these headquarters, and Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surgeon general, is announced as chief surgeon of the department, with station in Iloilo.

G.O. 12, MARCH 15, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

First Lieut. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as signal officer of the department and will turn over all property and records pertaining to that office to Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, who is announced as chief signal officer of the department, with station in Iloilo.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., commanding the Northern Division, accompanied by Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, will, in the order named proceed to and inspect Fort Thomas, Ky., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Mich., Fort Brady, Mich., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 13, N.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Gen. James F. Wade, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, is appointed to meet at the War College in Washington on May 29, 1905, for the purpose of making selections for detail to existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps. (April 21, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Major William A. Mann, General Staff, will proceed at the proper time to Newport, R.I., for the purpose of taking part in the conference of the officers of the Naval War College from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1905. (April 22, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, having arrived on the transport Sherman, will report to the commanding general Department of Luzon for duty as judge advocate of that department. (March 2, Phil. Div.)

LIEUT. COL. GEORGE M. DUNN.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Colorado, to take effect upon the completion of the examination of Capt. Harris L. Roberts, 2d Inf., for promotion, and will then proceed to San Francisco, for duty as judge advocate of that department, relieving Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, who will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as judge advocate. (April 12, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Robert K. Evans, Military Secretary, will report to the C.O., Fort Lawton, Wash., for the service necessary to complete the membership of a board to pass upon the examination papers of officers taking the recitation course in the garrison school at that post. (April 4, Pac. Div.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Leavenworth, relieving Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., who will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about May 31, 1905, for Manila, for duty as chief Q.M., Department of Luzon, relieving Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, deputy Q.M.G. Lieutenant Colonel Martin, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. Major George McK. Williamson, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M., Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about June 30, 1905, for Manila, for duty as depot Q.M. at Manila, relieving Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, deputy Q.M.G. Lieutenant Colonel Von Schrader, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, for further orders. (April 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Espy Spidel, having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and found guilty of embezzlement, causing a claim to be made against the United States for credit of issuing certain articles of clothing not issued, and falsifying or causing to be falsified the Abstract "M" to Return of Quartermaster's Supplies, was sentenced: "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two years." The sentence is approved, but in view of the unanimous recommendation to clemency by the members of the court and the judge advocate the period of confinement is reduced to one year. Alcatraz Island, Cal., is designated as the place of confinement. (April 13, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Halbwachs, Nasugbu, Batangas, from duty at his present station, and will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas. (March 7, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Nathan Cahn, to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty. (March 3, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Lubroff, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him from the Philippines Division, is relieved from further duty in that division and will be sent to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Franklin A. Moell. (April 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Crosby, Fort Robinson, will be sent to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Louis S. Loen. (April 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Louis S. Loen, now at No. 41½ West Broad street, Columbus, Ohio, upon expiration of furlough granted him from Rock Island Arsenal will report to the C.O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (April 26, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, commissary, is extended eight days. (April 25, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Francis Kidd will proceed to Monterey, Cal., for duty. (April 11, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Smith, will proceed to Bulacan, Mindoro, for duty. (March 2, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Samuel W. Shaffer, now at the recruiting office, Los Angeles, Cal., having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, is relieved from further duty in the office of the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, and will be sent to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (April 22, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles W. Titus, Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Edwin E. Lear, who will be sent to Fort Riley, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Franklin Rose from duty in connection with the school for bakers. Sergeant Rose will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (April 22, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Max E. Riepe will proceed to Oras, Samar, for duty. (March 10, Phil. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Weston P. Chamberlain, asst. surg., will report to

the chief surgeon of the division for assignment to duty in command of the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island. (March 3, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg., will report in person to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty with the commission. (April 22, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William H. Richardson will proceed from Cleveland, Ohio, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (April 12, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Gustavus I. Hogue, is relieved from further duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will report to the C.O., Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, for duty at that station. (April 6, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Alvin M. Guitard, will report to the C.O., Base Hospital, Iloilo, for duty. (March 15, D.V.)

First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to accompany troops going to the Artillery District of the Chesapeake for temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises. (April 24, D.E.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Merton A. Probert, is extended twenty days. (April 12, D. Mo.)

Leave for fourteen days on surgeon's certificate, to take effect on or about April 25, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown, asst. surg. (April 24, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William C. Livingston, H.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty. (April 24, W.D.)

Capt. David Baker, asst. surg., is detailed as member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg. (April 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. William Roberts, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Greble, R.I., for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Allie W. Williams, asst. surg., at the Joint Army and Navy Exercises. (April 24, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, is granted Contract Surg. William C. Mabry, U.S.A. (April 22, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Morris J. Hansen, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (March 3, Phil. Div.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 50, W.D., March 2, 1905, as directs that Sergt. 1st Class Harry A. Sill, H.C., Springfield Armory, Mass., upon relief will be sent to San Juan, P.R., is revoked. Sergeant Sill will be discharged from the Army, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home in Washington. (April 20, W.D.)

The following changes in station and duties of assistant surgeons are ordered: So much of Par. 10, S.O. 63, March 18, 1905, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown, is revoked. Lieutenant Brown will when able to perform duty proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the C.O. of the 1st Squadron, 7th Cav., for duty to accompany that squadron to the Philippines Islands, and there report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. First Lieut. Charles F. Craig is relieved from duty at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to take effect upon the next arrival of the transport Logan at San Francisco, and is assigned to duty as surgeon of that transport during its next voyage to the Philippine Islands, relieving 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, who will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. Lieutenant Wadhams will report by telegraph to The Military Secretary of the Army for further orders. (April 12, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., is extended one month on account of sickness. (April 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Howard H. Bailey, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., vice 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, Asst. Surg., relieved. (April 25, W.D.)

Major George E. Bushnell, Surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to be held in Washington, D.C., May 18 and 19, 1905. (April 25, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Walter C. Chidester, Asst. Surg., to take effect when his services can be spared. (April 25, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect August 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, Asst. Surg., provided his services can be spared. (April 25, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, Asst. Surg., is extended one month. (April 25, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Surg., is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, and will then proceed to Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska, for duty, relieving Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., Captain Clayton will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for further orders. First Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty, relieving Capt. Frederick F. Russell, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (April 25, W.D.)

Capt. W. F. Lewis, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (March 3, D. Mindanao.)

Sergt. 1st Class Willard M. Barton, H.C., to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (March 1, D. Mindanao.)

First Lieut. William P. Banta, Asst. Surg., to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (March 16, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Roderic P. O'Connor, asst. surg., will proceed, on the transport Sherman, to sail March 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Cal., where he will relieve 1st Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, Asst. Surg., as surgeon that transport. (March 9, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. James B. Pascoe, from sick in Division Hospital to his proper station, Candelaria, Tayabas. (March 10, D. Luzon.)

Major Edward R. Morris, surgeon, is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about April 25, 1905. (March 8, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Talbott, Asst. Surg., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Manila, for duty as attending surgeon, Headquarters Department of Luzon. (March 9, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. George H. Scott, Asst. Surg., to Pasay Garrison, Manila, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Edward Bailey, who will return to his proper station, Cuartel de Espana, Manila. First Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, Asst. Surg., now at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 6, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Thomas B. McCown, now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Calamba, Laguna, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edwin D. Kilbourne, who will proceed to Manila for duty. Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springwater, now at Malate Barracks, will proceed to Pasay Garrison for temporary duty, during the absence of 1st Lieut. James M. Phalen, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (March 15, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class George E. Beale, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to San Juan, P.R., for duty. (April 26, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Joseph Casey, U.S.A., recently appointed, with rank as first lieutenant from April 22, 1905, is assigned to the 1st Infantry. He will join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich., not later than May 27, 1905. (April 26, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, C.E., now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., take station at that place and report in person to Major John Mills, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (April 22, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. William A. Kent, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Wood, N.Y., to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., not later than April 25, 1905, to command a detachment of the Signal Corps ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., for the Joint Exercises. (April 21, At. Div.)

First Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, now at

Cincinnati, Ohio, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will return to his proper station at Benicia Barracks. (April 24, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Fred Hawkins, Signal Corps, having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and found guilty of falsifying official records, and disobedience of orders, was sentenced: "To be reduced to the grade of private and to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for one year." The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. Alcatraz Island, Cal., is designated as the place of confinement. (April 13, D. Cal.)

First class Sergt. Frederick Kleber, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty on the battleship Burnside. (April 20, W.D.)

First class Sergt. Charles H. Davis, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Wood, N.Y., to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., not later than April 25, 1905, to take charge of a detachment of the Signal Corps ordered to Fort Washington, Md., for the Joint Exercises. (April 21, At. Div.)

Master Signal Electrician Willard S. Kelly, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty on board the cableship Burnside. (April 20, W.D.)

First class Sergt. Charles T. Gardner, Signal Corps, and thirteen Filipino cable hands, Signal Corps, will proceed on the transport Sheridan from Manila March 15, 1905, to Portland, Ore., thence to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (March 7, Phil. Div.)

Par. 19, S.O. 63, W.D., March 18, 1905, relating to 1st Class Sergt. Edward E. Merrill, Signal Corps, Fort Snelling, Minn., is revoked. (April 25, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward E. Merrill, Signal Corps, upon expiration of the furlough granted him from Fort Snelling, Minn., will report at Fort Wayne for temporary duty, from which he will be relieved and sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., to arrive there not later than June 15, 1905, for duty with Company C, Signal Corps. (April 25, W.D.)

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, is placed in command of Co. H, Signal Corps, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert M. Brambla, 14th Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (March 9, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William Roberts, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (March 7, D. Luzon.)

6TH CAVALRY.

Capt. Elvin R. Helberg, 6th Cav., is detailed to inspect the organized militia of South Dakota, vice Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., relieved. (April 6, N.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 8th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved as commissary at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. (April 18, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Albert A. King, 8th Cav. (April 18, D.T.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., will report in person to Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Robinson, Neb., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (April 21, W.D.)

Capt. Ward B. Pershing, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., and report to the C.O., U.S. Army General Hospital, at that place, for treatment. (April 24, W.D.)

Capt. E. P. Jersey, Jr., 10th Cav., aide-de-camp, and 2d Lieut. J. A. Higgins, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will accompany Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., who proceeds from Oklahoma City, O.T., to San Francisco, Cal. (April 19, S.W.D.)

Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the purpose of testing such designs of sights for the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, as may be referred to it by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, vice Capt. Letcher Hardeman, 11th Cav., relieved. (April 25, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Second Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 11th Cav., will report to Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for examination for promotion.

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav., having been found by a medical retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from April 22, 1905, is announced. (April 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., squadron adjutant, 12th Cav., is, at his own request, relieved from duty as adjutant of the 3d Madron of the regiment. (March 18, 12th Cav.)

During the temporary absence of Capt. John W. Craig, adjutant, on detached service, 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, squadron adjutant, is detailed as acting adjutant of the regiment. (March 20, 12th Cav.)

First Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., will be transferred by the first available transport leaving Manila to San Francisco,

tional member of the artillery board at Fort Monroe, Va. (April 26, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect as soon after June 30, 1905, as his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, A.C. (April 26, D.E.)

First Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, A.C., will accompany the troops ordered from Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Baltimore, Md., by G.O. No. 6, Hdqts. A.D., March 20, 1905, and upon arrival will report to the commanding officer Artillery District of Baltimore for duty in the District during the Joint Army and Navy Exercises. (April 26, D.E.)

Par. 6, S.O. 68, W.D., relating to Sergt. Major William A. Woodlief, A.C., junior grade, Jackson Barracks, La., is revoked. (April 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Major William A. Woodlief, A.C., junior grade, Jackson Barracks, La., will upon expiration of his furlough be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (April 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Lemuel A. Bryan, A.C., senior grade, Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (April 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Paul Kingston, A.C., junior grade, Fort Banks, Mass., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (April 26, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. William H. Raymond from the 11th Co., C.A., to the 12th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Koch from the 12th Co., C.A., to the 11th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred. (April 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles F. Donnoue, A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 11th Co., C.A., and will join his proper company. (April 26, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The band, 2d Inf., with one battalion selected by the C.O., Fort Logan, Colo., will proceed from that post Tuesday, April 11, to Denver, Colo., for duty as funeral escort to the remains of Lieut. Col. Gerald Russell, U.S.A., retired. (April 10, D. Colo.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Blooms, 4th Inf., is designated as Superintendent of Road Construction, from Calambo to Bay, Laguna, via Los Banos. (March 7, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. John C. Waterman, 4th Inf., to Manila, Division Hospital, for admission for observation and treatment. (March 15, Phil. D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. Walter H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Charles P. Borden, 5th Inf., president of the examining board at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (April 20, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Inf. (April 21, D.G.)

The leave granted Capt. W. F. Martin, 5th Inf., is further extended ten days. (April 27, At. Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., will report to the adjutant general of the department, for duty in connection with the annual department field day. (March 13, D. Luzon.)

Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, 7th Inf., now in the Division Hospital, will be transferred by the first available transport leaving Manila to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital, that place. (March 8, Phil. D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Drum Major James Novak, 8th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (April 26, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Second Lieut. F. F. Black, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 10th Inf., with a detachment of ten enlisted men, 10th Infantry, will proceed from Fort Lawton, Wash., to American Lake, Wash., for duty in connection with the preparation of a camp at that place for target practice of the troops stationed at Fort Lawton and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from May 1, to Oct. 30, 1905. (April 6, D. Col.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The leave granted Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., is extended twenty days. (April 8, D. Mo.)

Capt. John S. Borden, 11th Inf., having completed his tour as adjutant of the regiment is relieved as such to date April 30, 1905, and Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., is announced as adjutant of the regiment to date May 1, 1905. (April 22, 11th Inf.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for twenty-six days is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (April 12, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf., is granted leave for twenty days, to take effect about May 7, 1905. Captain Wheeler will rejoin his regiment before it sails from San Francisco. (April 17, D.G.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf., is relieved from further temporary special duty at these headquarters to take effect April 25. (April 13, D. Cal.)

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., will proceed to Cudarangan, Mindanao, on or before March 10, 1905, and assume command of the troops in Cottabato Valley during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. George K. McGinnagle, 17th Inf. (Feb. 28, D. Mindanao.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about May 3, 1905, is granted Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., recruiting officer. (April 12, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. H. WYGANT.

First Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., is detailed for duty as quartermaster and commissary of the transport Seward, relieving 2d Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 14th Inf., who will proceed for San Francisco, Cal., to the station of his regiment for duty. (March 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States from the Philippine Islands via India, Egypt, and Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 22d Inf. (April 26, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. David L. Stone, 22d Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (April 26, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for two months, to take effect after arrival of the 23d Infantry in this Department—with permission to apply for an extension of one month—is granted 2d Lieut. H. S. Adams, 23d Inf. (April 26, D.E.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf. (April 12, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Wylie T. Conway, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 10, N.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf. (April 18, D.T.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Ernest Stecker, Philippine Scouts, to Binangunan, Rizal, and assume temporary command of the 16th Co., Philippine Scouts, relieving 1st Lieut. John H. Neff, who will join his company. (March 15, P.D.)

First Lieut. John L. Finlayson, Philippine Scouts, to Daet, Ambos Camarines, to join his company. (March 9, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Floyd L. Frisbie, Philippine Scouts, now

in the Division Hospital, will be transferred by the first available transport from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital, that place. (March 8, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Henry Wessel, Philippine Scouts, now sick in the Division Hospital, will proceed to the military hospital at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for treatment. (March 8, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. George M. Shelton, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Tabaco, Albay, and assume command of the 2d Battalion, Philippine Scouts. (March 10, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. John N. Turgeon, Philippine Scouts (recently appointed from battalion sergeant major, 14th Infantry), will proceed to Manila for duty. (April 25, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Edward A. Godwin, 9th Cav.; Major William B. Banister, surg.; Capt. Percy E. Tripp, 12th Cav.; Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Fred W. Palmer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav., recorder. (April 24, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Edward T. Brown, A.C.; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, 1st Battery, F.A.; Capt. Ira A. Haynes, 24th Battery, F.A.; Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, 9th Battery, F.A., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, as soon after May 1, 1905, as practicable, to conduct the examination of the enlisted men of the 1st, 9th and 24th Batteries, Field Art., for qualified gunners. (April 18, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president at Fort Robinson, Neb., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav.; Major Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav.; Major Robert D. Read, 10th Cav.; Capt. James R. Church, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Marion F. Marvin; 1st Lieut. William A. Cornell, 10th Cav., recorder. (April 21, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant; Col. Culver C. Sniffen, asst. paymr. gen.; Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, military secretary; Major John L. Phillips, surg.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg.; Capt. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., recorder. (April 22, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. George R. Burnett, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from duty at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, to take effect Sept. 15, 1905. (April 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. George R. Burnett, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, to take effect Sept. 16, 1905. (April 22, W.D.)

Major Frazier A. Bouteille, U.S.A., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service, to take effect Aug. 1, 1905. He will proceed at the proper time to Seattle, Wash., and relieve 1st Lieut. George M. Brooke, A.C., from recruiting duty at that place on that date. Lieutenant Brooke will then proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report on Aug. 28, 1905. (April 24, W.D.)

Major Louis B. Lawton, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., to take effect July 1, 1905, his present detail expiring with June 30, 1905. (April 25, W.D.)

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS.

The following detachments of the Signal Corps, in addition to the enlisted men of that corps now stationed within the Artillery Districts of the Chesapeake, Baltimore and the Potomac, will participate in the Joint Army and Navy Exercises and are assigned to Artillery districts as follows:

To the Artillery District of the Chesapeake: Forty-one enlisted men of Co. B, Signal Corps, now at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va. The detachment will proceed under the command of 1st Lieut. William A. Kent, Signal Corps, to Fort Monroe, Va.

To the Artillery District of Baltimore: Twenty-six enlisted men of Co. G, Signal Corps, now at Fort Wood, N.Y. The detachment will proceed under the command of 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, Signal Corps, to Fort Howard, Md.

To the Artillery District of the Potomac: Sixteen enlisted men of Co. B, Signal Corps, now at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va. The detachment will proceed under charge of 1st Class Sergt. Charles H. Davis, to Fort Washington, Md., for the Joint Exercises.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT SEA GIRT.

By the courtesy of the authorities of the State of New Jersey, the following troops will proceed, as indicated, to Sea Girt, N.J., for their annual small arms practice on the rifle ranges therat, taking with them the necessary ammunition and target material.

Cos. E and H, 8th Inf., from Fort Jay, and Co. A, 8th Inf., from Fort Slocum, to proceed so as to be in camp by May 10.

Cos. F and G, 8th Inf., from Fort Jay, and Co. B, 8th Inf., from Fort Slocum, so soon as Companies A, E and H have finished their practice.

The camp commander will arrange so that all practice will be finished by June 20, unless it be found hereafter that the ranges can be used.

Major B. H. Wilson, 8th Inf., will command the camp during the entire period, and will make all necessary details of markers, scorers, etc., see that all requirements of Small Arms Firing Regulations are carried out, and that about equal progress is made by each company so that all may finish about the same time.

First Lieut. W. H. Johnson, 8th Inf., is designated as camp adjutant and 2d Lieut. A. L. Bump, 8th Inf., as camp quartermaster and commissary for the entire period.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Target practice of the Infantry troops at Fort Snelling, Minn., will this year be held on the rifle range belonging to the State of Minnesota, located near Lake City, Minn., the use of this range having been tendered by the adjutant general, State of Minnesota. (April 13, D.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Godwin, 9th Cav., president of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, 8th Cav. (April 24, W.D.)

Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav., associate professor of languages at the U.S.M.A., will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and report not later than July 5, 1905, to the Secretary of War for duty, to accompany him to the Philippine Islands and return, after which he will rejoin his proper station. (April 24, W.D.)

Sergt. Sandy Fay, Seminole Negro Indian Scouts, upon his

own application will be placed upon the retired list. (April 20, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Krause, upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (April 20, W.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to convene at Fort Santiago, Manila, March 9, 1905. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith, S.D.; Majors Charles G. Starr, A.A.G.; John R. Williams, A.A.G.; Franklin O. Johnson, 2d Cav.; Harry Taylor, C.E.; Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D.; Capts. Edward M. Lewis, 20th Inf.; Charles W. Fenton, P.D.; Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav.; James A. Moss, 24th Inf.; David B. Case, S.D.; Benjamin T. Simmons, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E.; Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Judge advocate, Judge Advocate. (March 4, Phil. D.)

The following named officers are relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to their proper stations: Major John T. French, Jr., Q.M.; Major Walter L. Finley, military secretary; 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav. (April 25, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORND—Sailed from Portland, Oregon, April 1 for Manila with 19th Infantry.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Tacoma Feb. 27.

DIXIE—Sailed from San Francisco April 2 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila April 15 for San Francisco with 13th Cavalry.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Portland, Ore., April 26 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco April 16. To sail for Manila with 9th Infantry and the 2d Squadron of 7th Cavalry.

SUMNER—Arrived at New York April 12.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco March 31 for Manila with 3d Squadron of 8th Cavalry.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1905.

Mrs. Ralph Ingram, wife of Captain Ingram, entertained at cards this week at her quarters in the 10th Infantry Cantonment.

The hop on Friday night was a particularly jolly one, many of the post people being present as well as guests from town. Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Abernethy entertained at dinner that evening, the guests going later to the dance.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Lieut. Edward Marsh Shinkle, Art. Corps, and Miss Margery Gibbons on Wednesday afternoon May 1. The ceremony will take place at the home of Miss Gibbons's father, Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., of San Francisco.

Capt. W. C. Davis, Art. Corps, has returned to the Presidio, after a month spent at Fort Rosecrans, instructing the 11th Co., C.A., in submarine mining. Lieut. W. Parker, 11th Inf., from Fort D. A. Russell, and Capt. C. Walcutt, Jr., from Fort Prescott, Ariz., are in town for a few days. Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., has been to Los Angeles on a few days leave, but is back for duty again now.

Major and Mrs. E. T. Brown entertained at a hop supper after the dance on Friday night.

Gen. and Mrs. Funston and their children have moved into their home at the Presidio.

Rev. Mr. Marrick, of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, preached at the Protestant Chapel on Sunday evening.

Major Black gave a most delightful "Five Hundred" party last week at his home at Fort McDowell in honor of his niece, Mrs. Sage. Only the garrison was invited and after the game was finished there was a little dancing.

Among the passengers arriving on the Sherman on Sunday were Col. J. L. Chamberlain of the Inspector General's Department, and his wife, Major and Mrs. Bannister, and Miss Maud Bannister, Major Keleher, of the Pay Department, and Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, 7th Inf.-Infantry, all of whom have been stationed in San Francisco, and are well known here.

Lieut. Paul C. Potter, 15th Inf., from Monterey, and Capt. W. L. Clarke, Signal Corps, from Benicia, have been in town.

A beautiful gold medal with an enameled target has just arrived for Sergeant McNair, of Troop G, 4th Cav., who scored as distinguished pistol shot in the annual pistol competition at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in 1904.

Miss Mattie Pratt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt, was married a few days ago and expects to make her home in Goldfields, Nevada.

Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., who has been seriously ill for some time with rheumatism at the Presidio, expects shortly to go to the general hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

The orders which have just been issued sending companies M and L of the 10th Infantry, to Honolulu on the first of July will take away from the Presidio a number of well liked officers: Capt. J. B. Schoefel, Capt. Ross L. Bush, Lieut. J. B. Shuman and Lieut. M. M. Garrett.

The California Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, will hold their annual meeting and dinner at the St. Francis hotel tomorrow night. General Funston is to be the special guest of honor of the occasion.

The Presidio baseball team played the Fort Miley team on Tuesday afternoon, coming off with flying colors, the score being 8 to

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WANTED, next October, A RETIRED LIEUTENANT, for commandant at Rugby Academy, New Orleans, La.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., April 29th, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Friday, May 19th, 1905, and then publicly opened for making repairs to roadway to the Richmond, Virginia, National Cemetery roadway. The right is reserved to the United States to reject any or all proposals. Specifications and drawings will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Superintendent of the cemetery at Richmond, Va. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for repairing road to the Richmond, Va., National Cemetery," and be addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

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The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1869 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in the memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U.S.A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

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A special feature of interest at the annual military tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, from May 8 to 13, will be a competitive drill between military schools on the afternoon of May 13. Among the entries are the Peekskill Military Academy of Peekskill, N.Y., and St. John's College, Fordham, N.Y.

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Blood curdling accounts of an alleged mutiny on board the U.S.S. Galveston, furnished sensational news in the daily press on April 27, in the absence of war news from the East. According to the report the brig could not hold all the men who were in double irons for mutiny, and the poor marines were on the verge of collapse because of their heroic efforts to keep order. Even Comdr. W. G. Cutler, and his lieutenant commander were in danger of being thrown overboard, while a police clerk who went aboard the ship at Galveston, Texas, was almost kicked to death, according to the stories, and was only saved by an entire company of marines. At last accounts the crew had not yet made the officers walk the plank, but accounts of this and the raising of a black flag for a piratical cruise over the raging main, may appear at any moment. Thus far no news of anything unusual on the Galveston has been received from any official or authentic source, and a recent report from Commander Cutler contains no allusion to the alleged mutiny.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of March, 1905: Enlistments in cities, 1,930; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 1,221; total number of enlistments, 3,151. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 1,058; Const. Artillery, 527; Engineer battalions, 52; Cavalry (white), 856; Field Artillery, 83; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 7; Infantry (colored), 114; Cavalry (colored), 201; Indian scouts, 1; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 10; Philippine Scouts, 242.

Reports received at the Navy Department from Annapolis show that of the second class which will graduate next year fifteen have been found upon examination disqualified. They will, however, be permitted to remain with their class until next year, when, if they are able to pass the physical examination, they will be regularly graduated. Special attention will be paid to them during the year in order to enable them to make good their defects, as the Navy can ill afford to lose that number of young officers at this time.

Brig. Gen. Story, Chief of Artillery, has requested that the General Staff of the Army make a report on the "proper proportion of Field Artillery—expressed in the numbers of guns per one thousand of Infantry—for the Field Artillery of the United States Army." General Story desires this information in connection with the report he is preparing by direction of the President on the proper organization of the Field Artillery.

The Russians are reported to be gathering men and material at Vladivostok to repair Admiral Rojestvensky's ships if they reach that port. Private despatches say that the Russian armored cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* and the protected cruiser *Bogatyr* are cruising outside of Vladivostok, ready to make a diversion in favor of Admiral Rojestvensky at an opportune moment.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1905.

SOME LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

We have published altogether some three score and ten expressions of opinion on the subject of promotion by selection in the Army, and could publish as many more extracts of equal value from the letters we have received. We have decided, however, that it is best to reserve our unpublished letters for some future occasion. The matter is now in the hands of the military authorities at Washington, who are fully informed as to Army opinion, and will be able to act understandingly in the matter. The controversy has its origin in the difference between theoretical opinions and the teachings of experience, and we have good reason to believe that if it were submitted to those who have gained the most by selection thus far, the verdict would be most decidedly against selection. No man who has profited by his advancement over his fellow, however conscious he may be of his own merits, would venture to argue that conditions in this country, and in our republican Army, are such as to secure an impartial judgment as to the relative merits of those who compete for preferment.

To secure approval of any radical change in the present method of promotion it is essential that some scheme should be devised which will entirely eliminate from the question of choice all of the factors except those of merit, and no one has been able to formulate a scheme which approves itself to Army opinion. Experience is as important a factor in determining a man's value as natural ability, and the duller man, who has the advantage in this respect, may succeed where the genius fails. This is peculiarly the case in the military service when the capacity to think quickly and to act promptly in an emergency may be determined by methods of thought produced by the habitual exercise of one's faculties for a long period of time. The ability to tell what should be done in a given contingency is not always proof of the capacity to act intelligently and promptly, when the occasion requires decision, and no method of examination that can be devised will give certain proof of this capacity. These, it should be remembered, are not our arguments, but those which have been presented in the numerous letters we have received from officers whose large experience and sound judgment justify us in listening with respect to what they have to say. We are quite aware that it is not numbers alone that should count in this discussion, but the weight of the personal factor, as well as the logic of the argument, and the vote is thus far against selection, as we could readily show if we were at liberty to disregard the confidential character of the communications we have received. It is a great mistake to assume, as some of our correspondents do, that those who oppose selection do so because of lack of confidence in their own merit. The opposite conclusion is quite as just and reasonable.

The question is not alone what will give us to-day the best possible choice of officers for the vacancies occurring, but what is on the whole best promotive of efficiency and content in the Army as a whole and what will do the most to awaken throughout its ranks the zeal and devotion to duty which constitute efficiency. It would be difficult to find anywhere a finer body of officers than those of the Regular Army who were sent into the field on the outbreak of the war with Spain. It is open to question whether they would have been any more competent and efficient if they had been serving under the discouragement which would have resulted from a preference given to their juniors whose superior capacity was supposed to outweigh their lack of experience.

The history of our Army, during the Civil War, and especially the history of the Army of the Potomac, is

full of instruction as to the demoralization resulting from the disregard of seniority in the attempt to find the genius who could lead our soldiers to victory. The result of selection was to plunge us deeper and deeper into the slough of defeat and despond. Whatever may be said of the deficiencies of the original commander of the Army of the Potomac, how much better were Hooker, Burnside and Pope?—all the fruits of selection by precisely the same influences as those now controlling at Washington, and which will always be controlling under a popular government, if not under any government. We might cite examples nearer our own day which are equally pertinent.

Grant was not the fruit of selection, as the term is used in the present discussion. As Nicolay and Hay, who knew the mind of Lincoln, say in their biography of him: "Grant's usefulness and superiority were evinced by the clearness and brevity of his correspondence, the correctness of routine reports and promptness of their transmission, the pertinence and practical quality of his suggestions, the readiness and fertility of expedient with which he executed orders. Anyone reading over his letters of this first period of his military service is struck by the fact that through him something was always accomplished. There was absence of excuse, complaint, or delay; always the report of a task performed. If his means or supplies were imperfect, he found or improvised the best available substitute. If he could not execute the full requirement, he performed so much of it as was possible. He always had an opinion, and that opinion was positive, intelligible, practical. We find, therefore, that his allotted tasks from the first continually rose in importance. He gained in authority and usefulness, not by solicitation or intrigue, but by services rendered."

To this method of selection there need be no objection, but how are we to apply it in time of peace? Even in war, as experience has shown, time and costly expenditure in men and treasure is required to develop the great leader who cannot be selected in advance by any possible test of ability. Japan has won in the Far East, not by shifting from man to man as we did during our Civil War at such a heavy cost, but by giving its full confidence to the men to whom it has entrusted its army and navy and leaving the result with them.

The Army opinion appears to be that if any change is made in present methods it should be in the direction of passing over any officer who is notoriously lacking in zeal and efficiency and promoting his immediate junior without attempting to apply impossible tests to determine which one of all that follow is the most capable. But, so far as we can determine, there is no demand for a change except in the more rigid and impartial application of present methods.

A GERMAN DREAM OF CONQUEST.

Without subscribing at all to the theory, so persistently advanced in various quarters, that the next great war after the restoration of peace in the Far East will be between Germany and the United States, we fear that the probability of such a conflict will be increased by irresponsible speculation concerning it. There has been too much talk on both sides of the Atlantic as to the imminence of a German-American war, and while most of it has come from sources unworthy of serious consideration, it has undoubtedly been the cause of annoyance and irritation to both nations. The two countries are engaged in a commercial and industrial rivalry, the natural effect of which is to produce friction. Their trade policies are subjects of continual controversy and complaint; each appears to feel that the other demands too much and concedes too little, and the result is a growth of bellicose sentiment which both governments would doubtless suppress if they knew how. The governments as such do not want war; it is furthest from their desire, and if it comes it will be not because of their influence, but in spite of it. Most of the war talk originates with those who, if a clash occurred, would be the first to dodge its burdens and perils.

We find an exception to this rule, however, in an article which appears in the April number of the London National Review over the signature, "A Member of the German General Staff." In this article the author discusses seriously and in detail what, in his opinion, would or should be the German program in the event of war with the United States. To begin with, he rejects the notion that such a struggle would be wholly or largely fought on the sea, though he is quite confident that the German navy would be able to defeat that of the United States, for the reason that the latter is distributed over two oceans and at great distances. He holds that Germany could easily invade the mainland of the United States which, because of its far-reaching coastlines, would offer great opportunities to any power well supplied with transport for troops and supplies. On the other hand, he believes that Germany, which is closely land-locked, is secure against invasion, in that such an undertaking, if attempted by any but her near neighbors, would involve violations of neutrality for which the offender would swiftly be brought to answer. Speaking of Germany's facilities for a campaign of invasion, the writer says:

There is no State in the whole world which possesses better forces and greater means than Germany for the enterprise of war by landing. In the first place, the excellence and the readiness of our Army, and the celerity with which large masses of troops can be mobilized, are not equaled by any other great Power; in the second place, Germany disposes of the second largest commercial marine in the world, and has in the rapid large steamers of her shipping companies a splendid transport fleet, the excellence of which is not exceeded even by that of England herself; in the last place, the increase and strengthening of our Navy which is at present taking place will guarantee increased security to the transport

of our troops over sea. These factors, which are peculiarly favorable for Germany's power, open a large field for our world policy, and render it possible for us to make our strong military forces also useful for the greatness of the Empire, and to conquer by the development of German power over sea the same feared and esteemed position in the world which our victories of the last decennial have earned for us in central Europe.

There is nothing whatever to gain by denying either the great superiority of Germany's transport or the almost contemptible insignificance of our own. Germany's merchant marine is a giant, ours is a puny and starving infant. Hers is growing by leaps and bounds, ours is making no headway at all. Germany's would afford transport and two months' supplies for six hundred thousand men for an over-sea campaign while ours, as we pointed out last week on the authority of an experienced officer of the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, U.S.A., would not afford facilities for more than one hundred thousand at the outside. In a war requiring the use of large bodies of troops beyond the sea Germany's merchant marine would be an asset of almost incalculable value. Its rapid growth, while due wholly to energetic and far-sighted commercial policy, has added directly to the military strength of the Empire, while the feeble and uncertain growth of our own denotes what would be an unmistakably weak and dangerous spot in our system in any emergency requiring extensive military operations in foreign territory. The German officer whom we have quoted is quite captivated with the idea of invading the United States. He concedes that the American people could not be conquered merely by destroying their Navy, and points out that a land campaign would follow as a matter of course. How it would be instituted and the results that it would accomplish he goes on to state in the following dispassionate terms:

The Americans will not feel inclined to conclude peace because one or two provinces are occupied by an army of invasion, but because of the enormous material losses which the whole country will suffer if the Atlantic harbor towns, in which the threads of the whole prosperity of the United States are concentrated, are torn away from them one after the other. Therefore, the task of the fleet would be to undertake a series of large landing operations, through which we are able to take several of these important and wealthy towns within a brief space of time. By interrupting their communications, by destroying all buildings serving the State, commerce and the defense, by taking away all material for war and transport, and, lastly, by levying heavy contributions, we should be able to inflict damage on the United States. For such enterprises a smaller military force will suffice. Nevertheless, the American defense will find it difficult to undertake a successful enterprise against that kind of warfare. Though an extremely well-developed railway system enables them to concentrate troops within a short time on the different points on the coast, the concentration of the troops and the time which is lost until it is recognized which of the many threatened points of landing will really be utilized will, as a rule, make it possible for the army of invasion to carry out its operation with success under the co-operation of the fleet at the point chosen. The corps landed can either take the offensive against gathering hostile forces or withdraw to the transports in order to land at another place. It should be pointed out that Germany is the only great Power which is able to tackle the United States single-handed. England could be victorious on sea, but would not be able to protect Canada, where the Americans could find consolation for their defeats on sea. Of the other great Powers, none possesses a fleet of transports required for such an operation.

We have quoted at length from the article under review, partly because of the source from which it comes and partly because it reflects a purpose and a conviction which appear to be gradually developing in the German national mind. The writer of that article nowhere manifests any individual or racial hostility to Americans or American institutions. His views are purely those of a soldier who is simply the servant of his sovereign, and he states them solely because they appear to indicate to him a field of service into which he may presently be called in the performance of his duty. It is his seriousness that is impressive and suggestive. Foreseeing, as he believes, a military task, he applies himself calmly to a study of the methods by which it should be undertaken. The German General Staff is a body of experienced and accomplished military scientists which ranks among the foremost organizations of its kind in the world, and the fact that one of its members has unofficially devoted himself to a careful consideration of the conditions that would attend and govern an invasion of the United States signifies that the same subject has engaged the professional attention of his associates as the result of a German national dream of conquest for which the trained judgment of the leaders and advisers of the Imperial army is in no way to blame.

If Germany should attempt an invasion of the United States she would doubtless go about it in the manner described by the anonymous officer of the General Staff. The project is not to be sneered at, for in view of Germany's splendid facilities for transport and the long reach of our Atlantic coast, the landing of troops at some inadequately protected point on our seaboard is by no means impossible. But history has shown that it is one thing to land troops on American soil and quite another to maintain them here in a condition of efficiency. To send an army into our continental territory would be to order it away never to return. The result of such a campaign would be scarcely less ruinous to the invaders than that of Napoleon against Moscow. Nevertheless, the quoted expressions of the officer of the General Staff are interesting, in that they possibly indicate the trend of German purpose and policy.

The board of Army officers appointed this week by the War Department, under special orders to meet at Fort Leavenworth, May 2, to select a sight for the new rifle, was organized at the recommendation of Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. Under date of April 17 General Crozier sent a memorandum to the Chief of Staff, in which he stated that because of the recent adoption of a knife bayonet of increased length for the rifle, model of 1903, a pause had been necessitated in the issue of that rifle to troops, which he thinks it best to utilize

by further consideration of a sight for the rifle. In this memorandum General Crozier says in part: "The choice seems to lie between two sights, known respectively in general terms as model of 1901 and model of 1902. The principal claim of merit for the sight model of 1901 is that it has the better peep, and for model of 1902 that the field of view is less obstructed; advocates of both sights claim superior service ability." General Crozier says that a sight is so much a matter of personal preference that any form adopted is certain to encounter criticism. He thinks the main consideration is to obtain the sight most suitable for use in the field, and that relative excellence for target range work should be considered with reference to training of the soldier to shoot under battle conditions. It is also suggested that the board consider different forms of protectors for the front sight, particularly for rifles issued to Cavalry, which are to be carried in scabbards.

Through the press dispatches the Navy Department has learned that a "flare back" occurred on the battleship Maine while that ship was on the target range at Pensacola several days ago and that several men were scorched about the head and bodies. It appears that this accident occurred while the special board sent down there to investigate the accident on the Iowa was at Pensacola, but the matter was kept quiet. It is said that the new arrangement for blowing out the guns which has worked so satisfactorily on the other ships had not been completed on the Maine and that this accounts for the accident. Fortunately the men were not fatally hurt nor has the Navy Department the names of the injured, although there have been many applications from anxious relatives and friends about the crew of the Maine.

The Board on Construction is highly to be commended for its decision to pay more direct attention to the building of American men-of-war as evidenced by its trip this week to Newport News to inspect the ships now under construction there. Of far more importance to the country than their routine work as chiefs of bureaus is the work of members of the Board on Construction, who will be held responsible if our ships show defects not to be found in ships of the same period built by foreign navies. We are glad to know that it is the board's intention to visit other shipyards from time to time and obtain first-hand information which will be of great assistance in planning the new ships authorized by the Congress.

Major Gen. James F. Wade and not Colonel Van Orsdel will exercise command over the Department of the Gulf, if Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry goes to Manchuria as senior United States military attaché with the Russian forces in the field. Owing to the fact that Colonel Van Orsdel will not leave the Philippines until July 15, it has been thought better to place General Wade in command of the Department of the Gulf. Of course, General Wade will still remain in command of the Atlantic Division and stay in New York. No reply has yet been received from the Russian Government to the request made by this country that General Barry and the other officers mentioned be allowed to accompany the Russian army as attachés.

So satisfactory has the Board of Inspection and Survey found the new system for standardizing the screws of new vessels by running the vessels back and forth over a measured mile, instead of conducting the trial over a course mapped out by stake boats, that the use of stake boats has been practically abandoned. This new system has long been in favor among the officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the use of it has shown that it possesses the merits claimed for it. It will be a relief to the Bureau of Navigation not to be compelled to provide stake boats for the trials of the many new ships whose screws must soon be standardized.

About forty Army commissions are awaiting the return of the President to Washington, the Secretary of War having directed that no Army commissions be sent to him for his signature while he is off on his vacation. Several promotions in the Infantry arm of the Service are dependent upon the result of the trial of Major Frank Carrington next month in the Philippine Islands. No majors of Infantry can receive their promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel pending the settlement of the case of Major Carrington.

Hundreds of applications have poured in on the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts this week from all over the country for permission to take the examination for assistant paymaster to be held June 12 at Washington and San Francisco. Some men sixty-five years old have applied, and some who were unable to spell correctly, but the bureau hopes to draw out some good material for the examination, and an effort will be made to give representatives from all parts of the country an opportunity to take the examination, which will be of a rigid character.

An examination will be held on May 1 throughout the country of sergeants of the Signal Corps of the Army for appointment as sergeants, first class. There are at present about fifteen vacancies in the grade of sergeants, first class, but in filling them every precaution will be taken to see that the very best material is obtained. On July 1 an examination will be held of first-class sergeants for appointment as master electricians of the Signal Corps. There are still nine vacancies in the grade of master electricians.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN PHILIPPINES.

During a part of October and November, 1904, Gen. Leonard Wood was in command of the Philippine Division, vice General Wade at Manila, and Col. Philip Reade was in command at Zamboanga, of the Department of Mindanao. These officers are vitally interested in small-arms firing. The Colonel's regiment, the 23d Infantry, was under orders to proceed in May, 1905 to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for home station. The Malabang target range is the best under the control of the permanent military establishment. The 23d Infantry had in two annual successive rifle competitions demonstrated that it was the rifle regiment of the Philippine Division, and wanted to engage in just one more contest before leaving for the States.

This is what was done. On Nov. 2, by G.O. No. 26, Colonel Reade, Dept. Comdr., announced, by authority of the Division Commander, that the regular season for small-arms target practice would be the months of January, February and March; supplementary season to be announced later.

After General Corbin relieved General Wood, Colonel Reade proceeded to Illoilo and Manila in the interests of the specialty of target practice, and the Division Infantry competition. Unto Gen. W. H. Carter he said: "Will the Department of Visayas vote for Malabang as the place where the next Infantry Division rifle competition shall be held?" The commanding general of the Department of Visayas did not approve the proposition.

Then he went to Division Headquarters for the purpose of converting Major General Corbin and the inspector of small-arms practice of the division to his views. They reserved their acquiescence until after they had seen the Malabang range. On Dec. 19, the division commander and members of his staff; also the Department of Mindanao commander, officially inspected the target grounds at Malabang. As the range is an axiom, the commendations it received were silently acknowledged by the objectives—twenty-six targets, 1,200 yards distant over the flat grassy plateau. Capt. J. A. Penn and Col. J. G. D. Knight expressed themselves as converted: "Nothing in Luzon compared with the range as to security, accessibility and capacity." The division commander praised the range, but did not commit himself, officially.

During February a letter was sent to Division Headquarters asking that the field service and the demonstrated excellent shooting of the Malabang organizations be recognized by announcing the station as the place for the Infantry division competition, same to take place during the latter part of April.

The commanding officer at Malabang, under the provisions of paragraph 110, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, by a special order attached Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Capt. J. G. Harbord, 11th Cav., Colonel Philippine Constabulary, for target record, as follows:

For pistol practice, to Troop C, Captain Pope, 14th Cav. For rifle and carbine practice on the range, to Co. L, Captain Kerth, 23d Inf. Both of these organizations are stationed at Malabang.

General Wood has pursued the course of instruction and practice with rifle, carbine and pistol as prescribed for all enlisted men of the line in parts IV. and V., Firing Regulations for Small Arms. The sixth ranking officer of the Army used the regulation arms as issued by the Ordnance Department for habitual use in service. The ammunition used was the service cartridge, as issued by the Ordnance Department. The procedure and rules governing every feature connected with his practice on the range and the times at which the major general fired in every class of firing, and at every firing point, were precisely such as governed the private soldier. The scorer, markers, etc., were impartial. Every safeguard that the experience of the post commander, assisted by the observing range officer—both of whom were present during record firings—was employed to secure and assure equity. The above remarks as to procedure and impartiality apply to Capt. James G. Harbord, Colonel Philippine Constabulary, who took the course at the same time as General Wood. The practice was very democratic.

On March 2, the Division Commander advised the Commanding General, Department Mindanao, that Malabang had been selected as the place for the Division Infantry competition, and asked him to recommend a competent officer to be designated as officer in charge; also time for same. General Wood recommended Colonel Reade, 23d Inf., as O. in C., and Major O'Connor, 14th Cav., as chief range officer; two officers and four selected enlisted men from each of the Infantry regiments participating to report at Malabang by April 15 for duty as range, pit and statistical officers; the men as scorers, markers, etc.

On March 4 General Wood had his inauguration day for record, using a rifle, and for instruction, mounted and dismounted, using pistol. To attain the classification of marksman, he had to make three hundred points; he made thirty-one more than necessary. Colonel Harbord made fourteen points over and above what was necessary to be a marksman. Each officer fired, including pistol practice, on that date, over 250 rounds. These are exceptional ammunition expenditures, but the marksmen are exceptional men both as regards ability to hit what they shoot at and physical ability to stand the strain upon eyes, nerves and muscle.

On March 5, the general was seventy-five miles away from Malabang. The game of hide and seek began with Datto Ali at Serenaya, March, 1904; he has led a secluded life these last few months, but some companies of the 17th, 22d and 23d Infantry; likewise a couple of scout companies, the last under Lieutenant Thuis and Adams, 23d, are dispersed along the Rio Grande at Pikit, Reina Regente, Kuduranga, and the Department Commander went over to the Cottobato region March 5, to see how things were over there; but he was back at Malabang again, daybreak of the 6th, accompanied by Colonel Harbord, Lieutenant Colonel Brush, and Major Stanley of his staff.

Having qualified as a marksman March 4, by taking the entire record course in a single day, with points to spare, it was next in order for General Wood and Colonel Harbord to proceed with instruction practice, sharpshooter's course, at 800 and 1,000 yards, and rapid fire at 500 yards. Commencing before 7 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, the two stalwarts fired, each, seventy rounds at the ranges named, each making over qualification scores, and then they had to stop further range firing that day because the regulations for individual firing in any course do not allow record practice to take place on the same day with any part of instruction practice.

So they went at mounted pistol practice, coursing around on troop horses.

March 7, in the presence of several officers and men, General Wood and Colonel Harbord mixed in with firing organizations of the post and qualified fairly as sharpshooters, Captain Harbord with four, and General Wood with thirty-two points to spare.

Thinking that they might need some extra practice with a view to preparation for the expert rifleman's test, the pair immediately took up timed fire, targets A and B, and then 600-yard timed fire work, together with skirmish firing. Had the scores made in instruction firings by General Wood and Colonel Harbord, March 7, at Malabang, not taken place on the same day they qualified as sharpshooters; further, not been announced in advance as extra practice with a view to preparation for the expert rifleman's test, they would have the phenomenal record of going through the entire record course in three days.

It would be interesting to be able to wind up this screed by telling how the major general and the Philippine Constabulary colonel qualified as expert riflemen, but the Department Commander was obliged to return to Zamboanga, and may not be able to return to Malabang for final effort at the highest classification for a fortnight. The mail is about leaving Malabang—transport only comes and goes twice a month—so this is rushed.

General Wood will be a competitor for a place on the London Infantry Rifle team, if he makes expert. The effect of this will be inspiring, Colonel Reade says.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE ON SUBMARINES.

We obtain the following facts from the second of the series of articles on the development of submarine boats prepared for the London Times by Sir William White, former Chief of Naval Construction of the British Navy, the first having appeared in our issue of April 22:

"M. Charles Bos, in his report on the French Navy Estimates for 1905, gives a succinct account of the progress and present position of submarine construction in France. From 1901 to 1904 forty-four submarines and submersibles were begun as against twenty-four ordered here. So that the totals stood at 58 for a period of eighteen years in France and 29 for five years in England, up to 1904-5. Recently the Minister of Marine has ordered, in addition, two large submersibles and ten submarines; against which will be set the provision that may be included in British Navy Estimates for 1905-6. At the end of 1907 M. Bos estimates that France will possess eight submersibles of about 1,660 tons and fifty-two submarines of 11,900 tons; or a total of sixty vessels and 13,560 tons. After a recapitulation of these facts, M. Bos observes that while 'we have not ceased to alternate between large and small tonnages, there has been in England a constant progression in displacement'; thus indicating that mere comparison of numbers does not measure relative force in the vessels of submarine types possessed by the two navies. Obviously he does not consider that the French navy possesses the enormous superiority in submarines that is attributed to it by many English writers, nor does he consider that the lead in numbers undoubtedly existing would be maintained if this country seriously challenged it.

"After making full allowance for all circumstances, it appears that the period for construction of submarines in French dockyards is undoubtedly greater than that which suffices in the private shipyards of this country or the United States. There are undoubtedly advantages in not building large numbers of submarines simultaneously, but proceeding gradually and ordering moderate numbers in any year, so that improvements, arising from experience and experiment with completed vessels, may be utilized, and each design brought thoroughly up to date, before it is handed to the builder for guidance. This is true not merely of special features but of some which are common to submarines and other constructions. For example, the great advances being made in gas and oil engines in connection with automobiles have a direct bearing on the surface propulsion of submarines, and progress in certain branches of electricity must influence their under-water propulsion.

"The alternation between large and small tonnages in French submarines, to which M. Bos refers in his report, is very notable. The Gymnote, of 1886, was about fifty-six feet long and of thirty tons displacement, while the latest types are to be about 146 feet long and of 420 tons. It is reported that these are to be associated with submarines of forty-four tons, smaller than any built since the Gymnote. The estimated cost of the largest French submarines is about £70,000, the engines are to develop 600 horsepower, and the maximum speed (on the surface) is 12 knots. In eighteen years the length has been nearly trebled, the displacement increased fourteenfold, and the surface speed raised 50 per cent., with a correspondingly increased cost. The Morse cost about £26,000, and the Francais (1901) cost about £33,000, while the Naiade class cost about £15,000 each.

"It is a singular fact that while the progress of French submarines is received in publications officially authorized, and while full details of dimensions, displacement, speed, armament, etc., for vessels of the types building or projected are given in reports on French Navy Estimates, no similar information can be found in our own Navy Estimates. Publicity of the character practised by the French involves no surrender of that secrecy in regard to important features in design which is undoubtedly necessary. Eighteen years' experience in France has proved this to be true.

"In the United States, where publicity is carried further than in France, the really essential features of designs are not disclosed. Subject to this condition it may be again asked—What reason can be assigned for the meager information afforded in our Navy Estimates?

"As the five vessels first ordered were intended to be reproductions of the American Holland boats, particulars for them are available. The length is about 63 feet; displacement, 120 tons; surface motor, 160 horsepower (gasoline engine); speed 8 to 9 knots; motor when submerged (electric), speed about 7 knots; fitted with one torpedo tube at the bow. The contract price for each vessel in the United States was about £34,000. For later British vessels authorized particulars are lacking, but descriptions have been published from time to time from which it is apparent that considerable advances have been made in size and speed of successive types. That of which the unfortunate A1 was the model are said to be 100 feet long, 180 to 200 tons displacement, with a surface speed of fifteen knots and a possible speed submerged of ten knots, carrying two torpedo tubes. Later types are reported to be 150 feet long, with surface motor of 600 horsepower, and a radius of action of 500 miles instead of 300 miles in the earlier vessels. It seems, therefore, that these vessels compare closely with the largest French submarines above described; and, if so, the length has been increased about two and a half times, the displacement and power nearly four times, the surface speed has been nearly doubled, and the cost probably increased in

as great a proportion. No official information has been given respecting the ten vessels just ordered.

"Russia is reported to have added a considerable number of submarines to her navy during the present war, and to possess fourteen built and building; Japan is credited with similar action; Germany, after long delay in the commencement of submarines, is said to have six or eight built and building; Italy, which built and tried the Delphino many years ago and then paused in submarine construction, is again moving and is said to possess five vessels. The United States Navy has eight complete. These figures show that France heads the list considerably; that Great Britain is far ahead of all other Powers except France, and undoubtedly possesses the most powerful flotilla in proportion to numbers, all the units being of considerable size and of modern types.

"Hitherto the offensive power of modern submarines has been limited to locomotive torpedoes. In the smallest types the torpedoes are carried outside the vessels by special apparatus, with arrangements for releasing them when desired; but in most cases torpedo tubes have been provided for their ejection. The addition of gun armaments is now contemplated. Captain Bacon, R.N., who has unrivaled knowledge of submarines, said in a public discussion last June: 'That a submarine will carry guns is as sure as there is a sky above us; the only question is how she will carry them.' Obviously such a change must involve increase in size and cost if a suitable platform for guns and their crews is to be provided at a sufficient height above water to secure efficiency in a moderate sea. Probably the suggestion arose from experience gained in maneuvers wherein submarines had been attacked by destroyers. If report speaks truth, the submarines, with their slow speed and absence of gun-armaments, were virtually helpless under many circumstances when 'awash'; and even when submerged the 'periscopes' indicated their locality and caused danger of destruction. Not a few authorities are disposed to think that, taking all considerations into account, the risks incurred by swift surface vessels may be less than those taken by submarines."

NEW DRILL FOR COAST ARTILLERY.

The Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery have been published provisionally in a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, uniform in size with the other Drill Regulations. It describes the duties of the Artillery engineer who is responsible for maintenance of all lines of communication. It is prescribed that for the telephone service men should be selected who can hear clearly and who are in the habit of speaking slowly and distinctly, never raising the pitch of the voice when excited. Minute directions as to the use of the telephone are given; also for the use of the telegraph. The operator should be a trained gunner who understands the meaning of the ballistic data sent and in order.

The searchlight drill is very thorough. The operator should be a man who has had experience with electrical and mechanical apparatus and is not of such an inventive turn of mind that he will get the apparatus out of order experimenting. Operators should not be changed about from light to light, and they should be permitted on nights when there is no drill to experiment as to the adjustment of their lights and the current required. The operator should understand the parts of the light and the mechanical principles involved; should be able to distinguish between different grades of carbon which require different voltages and amperage; should know how to keep his mirror clean and should be a good telephone operator. A series of concise searchlight commands, to be sent over the 'phone, are given. Under the heading of "Service of the Lights" we have the following:

All searchlights must be kept occulted when not in use searching or illuminating. Illuminating and mine-field lights will be put in use only when ordered from the battle commander's station, except in case of emergency.

Mine-field lights may be used to illuminate the channel in order to light the way for the entrance of friendly vessels, but under no other circumstances should either mine-field be illuminated. * * * It is a matter of fundamental importance that the entrance to the inner harbor, the mine fields and the shore line in front of the fortifications should be kept in darkness if possible.

When an attack is being made on the mine fields every effort should be made to deceive the enemy as to their position by keeping the lights searching over an area outside of the mine fields, at the same time of course illuminating the attacking boats for the defending batteries. The mine fields should not be illuminated until the boats approach one of the fields.

Fixed searching lights are intended to demarcate the outer limit of the battle area and to detect any vessel entering it. Two watchers should be stationed on each side of the light, at such distances from it that they can readily detect any vessel passing under the beam. Anything passing under the beam must be instantly reported to the battle commander's station. A signal station should be established outside of each fixed light to communicate with picket boats. Messages received will be immediately transmitted by telephone to the battle commander's station.

The two lights should not have to change carbons at the same time. Whenever it is necessary to occult a light, to change carbons or for any other reason, a relieving light may be assigned to this sector. The fixed lights move in and out across their fixed sectors with a slow motion, the two lights as a rule acting together, that is, moving out and in simultaneously, always maintaining their intersection. To obtain this motion one of the lights will be designated as the directing light, the motions of which will be followed by the other. The inclination of these lights with the horizon should be such that the point of intersection of the two lights will be about thirty feet above the water.

Roving searching lights are intended to search the battle area within the fixed lights. A roving light which is intended to relieve a fixed light will have a sector marked out within which it must search when ordered to relieve a fixed light. Roving lights are under the direct control of the searchlight officer. When searching, the lights are moved through the designated sector slowly from right to left and back, the beam being kept as nearly horizontal as possible, depending upon the height of the light. The inclination to the horizon should be such that at the outer limit of the searchlight area the beam will be about thirty feet above the water; it should not be allowed to strike the water unless so ordered by the searchlight officer when it is required to illuminate some small boat which is not sufficiently illuminated by the reflected ray. The search is maintained through the entire area assigned to the light, unless orders are received to search a particular sector, or to illuminate a particular vessel or spot.

When roving light picks up a vessel the beam is kept directly over the vessel, the vessel being followed, and the fact that something is in the beam is reported by the watcher to the searchlight officer. The light continues to follow until it is ordered to search.

Illuminating lights are under the control of the fire

commanders, but during the watching period they may also be used for searching by the searchlight officer. It will often happen that during this period an illuminating light must be used to replace a roving light for searching, while the latter is changing carbons or when it is for some reason out of action, or when it is relieving a fixed light.

Mine field lights are under the control of the mine commander, but may be used under the searchlight officer for searching when no attack is anticipated upon the mine field. The battle commander's light is under the control of the searchlight officer and is electrically controlled from the battle commander's station. It is used for searching, for indicating, or for illuminating.

General instructions are given to take the place of G.O. 1415 of 1904. The following precautions for safety during Artillery practice are prescribed. It will be noted that after a missfire the breech is not to be opened for ten minutes:

509. The fire commander is responsible for all necessary and usual precautions as to safety during firing.

He should have an assistant to watch the field of fire, who will notify him of any apparent danger.

510. Artillery practice at any particular battery will always be preceded by careful instruction in its service.

No man will be detailed to a position at the practice for which he has not been instructed at a reasonable number of drills immediately preceding the practice.

511. After a missfire the breech will not be opened nor the primer unseated for ten minutes.

512. During target practice no flag or signal will be displayed at any battery on shore, except at the firing point or at some other point of which the range observing party on the tug has had previous notice.

513. In all carriages the recoil cylinders will be kept habitually filled with the prescribed amount of oil, and the battery commander will personally inspect the recoil system immediately before any firing to see that it is in proper condition.

VON MOLTKE'S COMMENTS ON MAGENTA.

We are indebted to Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav., U.S.A., for the following translation from the German of Moltke's very interesting account of the battle of Magenta. The extracts are taken from the "History of the Campaign of 1859 in Italy," which was written about 1860, but which has never been translated. The ideas suggested are as applicable to our own period as to that of the war between France and Italy:

"Looking back over the course of the battle, we see how the peculiarity of the field made necessary continual isolated struggles. Such general separation of the parts of the army was new to the Austrians, and officers found it extremely difficult, indeed impossible, to direct the men. We know that the Austrian army consisted in large part of recruits and even the men of long service were unacquainted with the new rifle that had just been put in their hands. Though the troops that bore the first part of the battle had rested and eaten, still in the scorching heat of the day they very soon became jaded, and their packs contributed much to their exhaustion. Besides his twelve and a half pound knapsack, the soldier wore his uniform coat, and including his piece, carried forty-six pounds and eleven ounces. His cloak hanging on his back made him clumsy, and many finally threw all away simply to be able to breathe freely.

"After four hours of intense effort there were so many straggling and fagged-out men in the 1st and 2d Corps that power of resistance at the front was greatly impaired. Deterioration, even to absolute abandonment of the struggle, became easy under these conditions; good will in all the nationalities, at least, was not present, and here we must not overlook the fact that the German element constituted only one-fifth of the Austrian army.

"On the other hand, the endurance and tenacity of the French infantry, the cleverness and self-reliance of the individual soldier, were clearly far superior. By skilful use of covering objects the fire of whole companies and whole battalions, that melted into lines of riflemen, made itself sharply felt by the Austrian columns, and the adroitness of the men appeared still more in the entire removal of their packs before entering the fight—a measure not everywhere to be recommended. Even though in this way of fighting the French also became much separated, and though many wandered away from their colors, still with each individual was ever present the desire to get back into the conflict.

"The Austrian artillery and cavalry, as far as they were employed, had shown themselves fully equal to their enemies, in fact superior. The tough endurance in marching and the independent self-reliance of the French foot-soldier were the qualities, therefore, that turned the scales at Magenta. In strength, the troops engaged on both sides were about equal, and amounted to 60,000 French and 58,000 Austrians. But there existed this difference, that in the forenoon of June 4 the French were divided by the Naviglio in two nearly equal parts, which were separated by a space of seven miles, and their junction being on the conquest of this strong fortification, while the Austrians were united behind it.

"The most splendid bravery is unable to leap over a deep-wide ditch filled with water. Neither at Boffalora nor at Ponte Vecchio, where the bridges had been destroyed, did the French succeed in penetrating. On the other hand, they captured both the bridges of Ponte Nuovo, where in front of the defile the Austrians had taken position, and thus followed the most astonishing result, that 6,000 French grenadiers, who had to use part of their strength to protect their imperiled right flank, wrested from 25,000 enemies a position seemingly invincible."

Cavalry was used to little purpose in the campaign before or during the battle of Magenta, but the following instance is interesting:

"As some French battalions were briskly emerging from Ponte Vecchio, Colonel Edelsheim appeared just at the right moment with five squadrons of the Koenig Regiment of Prussian Hussars. In spite of the unfavorable terrain, the squadrons bore down on all sides upon the enemy concealed among the trees, and attacked singly to deceive him as to their numbers. Many were cut to pieces, others fled to the town. Marshal Canrobert himself was caught in the throng; the officers of his staff, sword in hand, defended themselves, and several were wounded.

"The Hussars dashed through the midst of the town and pursued as far as the canal. But finally having to return they were obliged to undergo a fire from all the doors and windows, which were filled with soldiers. The losses of the regiment were heavy, but the Hessen battalions and the Stefan infantry gained time, and the French infantry did not venture a second time to leave the limits of the town."

The naval tug Uncas, Boatswain Ernest V. Sandstrom commanding, sailed from Norfolk, Va., April 23 for Tangier Sound, with targets, to remain in the vicinity of Tangier for two or three weeks.

NAVAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to say a word in praise of the excellent system of schools or classes maintained in the Navy, such as the Gunnery School, Electric School, Yeoman School, etc. The curriculum is admirable and the object of the Navy Department most praiseworthy. But there is one great drawback to the advantages derived by the young men who attend them. That is in having such schools located in or near large cities like New York. The young fellows receiving instruction are chiefly recruited from inland towns, villages and farms, new and inexperienced, and should not be laid open to the temptations and vicious habits of a metropolitan city. The excitement and novelty of life in New York can not fail to upset and retard their regular course of duty and work. They are apt to contract the saloon habit, the cigarette habit, and a taste for the company of immoral females. The danger lurking in the sudden change from the blooming orchards and meadows of the Middle West to the alluring wickedness of the Bowery and Tenderloin need not be commented on. What they may acquire as artizans they lose as men; what they may gain mentally they lose morally; and their subsequent careers may be overshadowed by the curse of drink or the taint of disease acquired while in their respective schools. It is to be hoped that the lofty principles and moral rectitude of the Navy Department will safeguard these boys and transfer those schools and classes for the good of the Service to some quiet town like Newport or elsewhere away from the distracting and pernicious influence of life in New York.

PATERFAMILIAS.

many naval officers greatly deplored the application of this regulation to their Academy.

It is very seldom that officers are untrammeled in expressing opinions on official matters directly concerning themselves; it thus results that many things may go on at the Academy without a protest from the institution, though many officers may believe that there is much that is detrimental. For this reason, among others, your correspondent who brought this matter up deserves the thanks of all friends of the Academy, for calling attention to the unwise move of the Superintendent, and the present writer hopes that many other officers will express themselves on this great change in the well-tested and time-honored administration of the Academy.

The legal power and influence of the board, as distributed in the past, has been regarded, and the writer believes justly so, as the main element of the strength and success of the Academy and it is sadly to be regretted that it is to be so greatly modified and upon what appears to be the representations of a single individual. Surely the many officers who share the views here expressed and so able set forth in your number of the 22d, not to speak of those members of the Academic Board who have been so severely reflected upon, ought to be considered. Might not the General Staff, to whom the control of the Military Academy has just been transferred, be induced to give this important element of its administration prompt and careful consideration?

ANOTHER GRADUATE.

VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

New York, April 15, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was much interested in the letter signed "E," on page 896, issue of April 15, in re war veterans, and with your permission will make a few corrections therein. In the Army Register for 1905 appear the names of 115 officers who served in the Civil War. Of these twelve, at least, have now retired, leaving 103 still on the list. The following did not serve in the Civil war: Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Col. Art. Charles Morris, and Col. Eng. Milton B. Adams. Add the following: Col. William L. Alexander, A.C.G.S.; Col. Charles Smart, A.S.G.; Col. Eng. David P. Heap, Col. Ord. Charles Shaler, Lieut. Col. Art. Charles Humphreys, and the following colonels of Infantry: Charles B. Hall, Benjamin C. Lockwood, Oliver J. Sweet and Samuel R. Whittall; also add the following who are first lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts at present: Marcus Covell and John J. Clark. Of these 103 officers nine are due to retire for age this year; eighteen in 1906, twenty-three in 1907, nineteen in 1908, eight in 1909, nine in 1910, seven in 1911, six in 1912, two in 1913 and one each in 1914 and 1915. Of all the officers now on the active list, only Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., saw service before the Civil War, he starting as a musician in 1858. Of the nearly two thousand officers who held full or brevet rank of general officers during or on account of the Civil War, only two now remain on the active list, both Brevet B.G. Vols.—M.G.A.G. Henry C. Corbin and M.G. James F. Wade. General Corbin retires in 1906 and General Wade in 1907, the last of all the general officers of the Civil War. I hope they both may wear three stars.

Yours truly,

FRED'K H. HOWARD.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY CRYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now is the time for the graduates of the Naval Academy, both in the service, and out of it, to exert all the influence they can bring to bear to secure the placing of Paul Jones's body in the crypt of the new chapel on the Academy grounds. That crypt was provided for exactly this purpose, and the chapel itself was designed as much for a great memorial monument as for a church edifice. Its cost is over \$400,000, and it holds more people than Trinity church, in New York. To make it immediately available for the reception of Jones's remains nothing is needed but the appropriation of the comparatively small sum required to finish the crypt interior. This has not already been done simply because other needs have been more pressing.

The crypt is immediately below the main floor, and is entered from the outside of the building. There is a circular passage or ambulatory some eighteen feet high, the vaulted roof of which is supported on massive pillars. This surrounds a thick masonry wall, which in turn encloses a circular central chamber. In the wall are receptacles disposed in several tiers, and forming tombs for naval officers who have earned distinction. Each is sealed by a tablet bearing the name and record of the occupant. The inner chamber is reached by passages through the tomb wall and at the center it is proposed a sarcophagus containing Jones's body shall rest upon a pedestal in full view, and surrounded by his captured colors and the battle flags of his ships. Both the ambulatory and the inner chamber will receive light through glass tiles set in the chapel floor, tinted, perhaps, to heighten the effect. The general idea is like that embodied in the royal tombs of France at St. Denis, and does not reproduce the arrangement of the Napoleon or Grant structures.

Not only the crypt, but the exterior of the chapel itself has been planned to adapt it to this purpose. The tympanum of the great arch over the door is especially arranged to receive a heroic group in high relief representing Jones on the deck of the Bonhomme Richard during his action with the Serapis, and this will be the most prominent decoration of the facade. Below is a tablet on which it is proposed to inscribe Jones's famous defiance: "Surrender? No! I haven't begun to fight yet." And on the main portal are Robert M. Thompson's superb bronze doors, the design of which can easily be modified, if the donor be willing, to include some Jones motive.

Of course such a magnificent monument as is here ready at hand, on National ground, is not at all likely to be erected at Arlington, Fredericksburg, Philadelphia or any other of the many places now proposed. The projected, but now dormant, Naval Arch and Water Gate on the Battery in New York city, if made to serve also as a memorial to Jones, would not only outdo the chapel, but every other monument on earth, saving, perhaps, the Taj Mahal, in India—but to construct it would require the raising by popular subscription of an amount several times greater than the cost of the whole chapel.

The matter is one that needs prompt action, and it is earnestly to be hoped that all naval officers will give effective expression to their desire. If it be made plain that they are practically a unit in favor of the chapel, there is little doubt that popular opinion will support their choice.

PARK BENJAMIN.

The draft of men for the battleship Oregon, of the Asiatic fleet, which has been assembled at Norfolk, Va., will be sent overland to San Francisco on Saturday, May 6. Included in the draft is a band of sixteen pieces, organized under the direction of Bandmaster Kennedy, of the musicians' training school maintained at the training station. The band is all American, being composed entirely of native born citizens.

The cruiser Topeka, Comdr. F. A. Wilner, sailed from the navy yard, Norfolk, April 23, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, to join the North Atlantic fleet, which is now patrolling the Dominican waters in command of Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

The Illinois, before going to dock for repairs at Norfolk, will be coaled off the Virginia coast from the collier Marcellus by means of the Ledgerwood device. The commanding officer of the Illinois will then make a report upon the operation and upon the recommendations in this report will depend the future action of the Bureau of Equipment in regard to the matter. Officers who have made a study of the device think it will prove a success.

As soon as they can be repaired and put in proper condition, the monitors Nevada, Florida and Terror, the cruisers Atlanta, Newark and Chesapeake, frigate Hartford, and four torpedo-boat destroyers will report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis for the use of the midshipmen on their summer cruise. The itinerary of the cruise has not yet been announced, though it has been discussed by the commanding officer of the squadron, Rear Admiral F. W. Dickins, with Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Capt. W. H. Brownson, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The Bureau of Navigation having been allowed an additional clerk by the last Congress to take charge of the recruiting division of the bureau, Mr. J. R. Cox, for some time a valued clerk in the bureau, has been detailed to this division as the first chief of the new Division of Recruits.

Reports from the North Atlantic Fleet show that while the vessels need cleaning and a few minor repairs, with few exceptions the work can be done in a comparatively brief time, and that Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief, should have his fleet ready for cruising early in July. It is planned that they shall complete the test of the efficiency of the signal book this summer, the maneuvers occurring off the Virginia coast on the Southern drill grounds.

The Connecticut is apparently making headway in the race for completion with the battleship Louisiana, building at Newport News. The advantage of two months which the Louisiana had, has been reduced so much that it is now believed the Government stands a good chance of winning in the race. Three months ago the Louisiana had an advantage of 3.89 per cent. This has been reduced by April 1 to an excess of 1.66 per cent.

The following interesting and self-explanatory letter, dated Holyoke, Mass., April 21, 1905, was received this week by the Navy Department and referred to the Bureau of Navigation. We give the punctuation and capitalization as in the letter: "Dear Sir: I heard a Bout the girl's ship and i would like to be a sailor girl. Dear Sir would you please tell me something a Bout the ship and let me know if i could be a sailor girl. yours truly, Daisy Bassin."

The officers and crew of the Dixie are hoping that when Admiral Bradford arrives she may be sent North for much needed repairs. Following is the program of a concert given by the band, Herman Jaeger bandmaster, on board the U.S.S. Dixie, Monte Cristi, D.R., April 12, 1905: March, "Palatinus," Hall; overture, "Light Cavalry," Suppe; selection, "The Burgomaster," Luders; waltz, "Estudiantina," Waldteufel; characteristic, "In Tokio," Nirella; selection, "Jolly Buffaloes," de Witt; waltz, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," de Witt; march, "Waldmire," Losey.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the fleet to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., unless otherwise noted.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barrette. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander. ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived April 24 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fortress Monroe, Va.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed April 25 from Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived April 27 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed April 25 from the naval station, Key West, Fla., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

Fourth Division.

To be commanded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson. COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Sixth Division.

The vessels of this division will, for the present, remain under the command of the commander of the Second Squadron.

TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed April 23 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived April 24 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT, composite gunboat, 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived April 24 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Arrived April 25 at Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickins), Capt. George A. Bicknell. Arrived April 24 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived April 24 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va., unless otherwise noted.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). Arrived April 26 at Hampton Roads, Va.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived April 26 at Hampton Roads, Va.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived April 26 at Hampton Roads, Va.

STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Arrived April 26 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. Arrived April 24 at Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived April 26 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREnda (collier), merchant complement, Harry S. Myddleton, master. Arrived April 22 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement, W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Arrived April 27 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived April 25 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

HERCULES (tug), Lieut. Charles B. McVay. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Anton Kautz. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Arrived April 27 at Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of the Berwind-White Coal Company, Philadelphia.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. At Santa Barbara, Cal. BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived April 20 at the naval station, Hawaii.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Sailed April 25 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Monterey, Cal.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed April 17 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. Arrived April 21 at Seattle, Wash.

PETREL, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed April 17 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Has been ordered out of commission at Mare Island.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roller. At Panama. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived April 27 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan.

Sailed April 16 from the naval station, Hawaii, for the Island of Guam, Ladrones Islands, en route to Cavite, Oregon, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougal. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Lieut. John P. J. Ryan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. Under command of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes (pennant boat of flotilla commander), Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATOR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. Arrived April 24 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command. Sailed from San Francisco April 20.

RAINBOW, station and distilling ship, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Blish. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement, J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WILLIAM (collier), merchant complement, A. E. Gove, master. At Hong Kong, China.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived April 25 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. Patrolling the west coast of the Island of Palawan, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prudeaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED.

Tugs, Etc.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILIEEN, Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns, Capt. William H. Everett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Placed out of commission April 15.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William C. Muir to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Ordered in commission May 1.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived April 22 at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Tangier Sound, Md. Send mail to Crisfield, Md.

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master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Arrived April 25 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there. ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C. ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore. OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there. PAWNEE (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there. PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there. PEORIA, Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city. PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco. PISCATAQUA (tug), Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. PRAIRIE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. John F. Parker. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city. FONTIAC (tug). At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken. POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there. PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington. RANGER, C., Comdr. Tempkin M. Potts. Arrived April 22 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will be sent to the Asiatic Station for special duty. RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there. RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York. SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. SOLACE (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there. SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. STANDISH (tug). At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there. SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Francis T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore. TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam ordered to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there. TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city. VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there. WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. WASP, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there. WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualrough. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city. YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit. YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission BLAKELY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. GRAMPS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. HOLLAND (submarine), Gun, Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there. NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. 1st S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there. SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve. Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, PORTER, SHUBRICK, and submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. ALLIANCE, sail, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city. AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city. CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship), Rear Ad-

miral Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there. INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subic Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster), Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladron Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House. ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 20th street. SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. On cruise, due to return to Philadelphia May 1.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat; and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 21.—Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Fahs, detached Olympia; to home and wait orders. Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, detached command Petrel when out of commission; to command Princeton. Lieut. D. W. Todd, detached Iowa; to home and wait orders. Lieut. C. F. Snow, detached Petrel when out of commission; to Princeton. Lieut. C. C. Fewell, detached Petrel when out of commission; to Princeton as executive officer. Lieut. W. J. Manion, Ensign G. P. Brown and Midshipman J. S. Abbott, detached Petrel when out of commission; to Princeton. Midshipman S. C. Rowan, detached Brooklyn; to Detroit. Midshipman G. M. Baum, detached Massachusetts; to Des Moines. Midshipman P. E. Dampman, detached Massachusetts; to Denver. Surg. J. F. Uri, to Pennsylvania, April 25, 1905. Passed Asst. Surg. W. L. Bell, to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal. for treatment. Asst. Surg. J. D. Manchester and Asst. Paymr. J. F. Kutz, detached Petrel when out of commission; to Princeton. Gun H. V. Barr, to the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., May 4, 1905. Act. Gun. F. T. Montgomery, detached Detroit; to Brooklyn. Capt. J. A. O'Connor, to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., connection with the U.S.S. Charleston. War. Mach. C. H. Gilhulye, to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., duty department of steam engineering.

APRIL 22.—Lieut. P. Symington, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., May 8, 1905; to the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Lieut. G. L. Smith, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., May 8, 1905, duty department of ordnance of that yard. Pharm. C. E. Reynolds, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 29, 1905; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. duty in the medicine and surgery storehouse of that yard. Paymr. Clk. F. W. Hutchinson, appointed a paymaster's clerk April 22, 1905, for duty at the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Paymr. Clk. O. I. Hancock, appointed a paymaster's clerk April 22, 1905, for duty at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

APRIL 23.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 24.—War. Mach. J. J. Burgess, to naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., May 4, 1905. War. Mach. D. C. Beach, detached Illinois; to home and wait orders. War. Mach. A. Gibson, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Illinois. Note.—Surg. S. H. Griffith died at Washington, D.C., April 23, 1905.

APRIL 25.—Passed Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, to Washington, D.C., and report to Surgeon General of the Navy, April 29, 1905, for a course of instruction at the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. M. Furlong, detached Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., April 29, 1905, and report immediately to Surgeon General of the Navy for a course of instruction at the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.

APRIL 26.—Lieut. Comdr. T. C. Fenton, to Washington, D.C., May 1, 1905, for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Paymr. J. S. Phillips, detached Newark, May 20, 1905; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. E. J. Damon, to Constellation, with additional duty naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Btsn. D. White, to Constellation, with additional duty naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Act. Btsn. H. Werner, appointment as acting boatswain in the Navy dated July 30, 1903, revoked to take effect May 22, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. E. E. Artois, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty Newark revoked April 26, 1905.

APRIL 27.—Comdr. A. Mertz, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Comdr. C. E. Fox, detached navy yard, Norfolk, and report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, May 15, for duty as assistant to Inspector in charge, 11th Light House District, Detroit, Mich., and duty as Inspector in charge of said district on May 20.

Comdr. A. Reynolds, detached navy yard, League Island, May 8; to command Nevada, May 10.

Comdr. T. B. Howard, detached command Nevada; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Alderdice, to Newport News, for duty at works Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company as assistant to Inspector of machinery for the Virginia.

Lieut. W. W. Bush, detached Marblehead; to Lawton, as executive officer.

Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, detached Naval Academy; to Chesapeake, May 1.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps, detached Naval Academy; to Chesapeake, as navigating officer, May 1.

Asst. Surg. P. T. Dessex, when discharged treatment, naval hospital, Norfolk, granted sick leave for two months.

War. Mach. F. C. Lutz, detached Newark; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. H. Desmond, detached naval training station, Narragansett Bay; to Newark.

Paymr. Clk. J. Direckinck, appointed a paymaster's clerk April 27 from duty on Chesapeake.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, April 27: Comdr. F. W. Coffin, detached Cavite Station, to home; Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant, detached command Frolic, to home; Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Bish, detached Cavite Station, to command Frolic; Lieut. Comdr. I. K. Seymour, detached Cavite Station, to Yokohama Hospital for treatment; Lieut. N. E. Irwin, to command first torpedo flotilla; Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, detached Oregon, to command Callao; Paymr. F. O. Holt and Paymr. Clk. L. S. Abbott, detached Cavite Station, to Rainbow; Paymr. D. W. Nesbit, and Paymr. Clk. G. A. Silcox, detached Rainbow, to Zafiro; Paymr. Clk. R. R. Bolles, appointed a paymaster's clerk, April 27, duty on Raleigh.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 21.—Capt. William G. Powell, assistant paymaster, ordered to marine barracks, League Island, Pa., to inspect system of keeping accounts there. Duty completed return to present station.

APRIL 24.—Capt. Ernest E. West, granted leave from April 24 to May 3, 1905.

APRIL 25.—Capt. George C. Thorpe, detailed to represent the Marine Corps at the Inter-State National Guard Association Convention, St. Paul, Minn., June 19, 1905.

APRIL 26.—Capt. John H. A. Day and 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Watson ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty in the Philippines.

First Lieut. John W. Wadeigh, granted leave for two weeks from April 26, 1905.

First Lieut. Arthur McAllister, granted leave for one week from April 26, 1905.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, granted leave for April 27 and 28, 1905.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

APRIL 21.—Chief Engineer Webber directed report chairman medical board, Port Townsend, Wash., for medical survey.

Second Lieutenant Buhner, Hamilton; to Forward, temporarily.

Third Lieutenant Gabbett, three days' leave.

Second Lieutenant Satterlee, two days' leave.

Third Lieutenant Crapster, three days' leave.

APRIL 22.—Second Lieutenant Wheeler, Windom; to Chase.

APRIL 24.—Capt. J. C. Moore, relieved from duty as superintendent, construction and repair, and to command Onondaga.

Capt. D. P. Foley, from Seminole; to duty as superintendent, construction and repair.

First Asst. Engineer Snyder, Gresham; to Calumet, temporarily.

APRIL 25.—Captain West, three days' extension of leave.

Capt. J. C. Moore, Chief Engineer Spear, 1st Lieutenant Camden, constituted a board for examination and appraisal of tug Neptune, at Baltimore, which the Marine Hospital contemplates buying.

APRIL 26.—Capt. J. C. Moore detailed for duty on a board for the survey of the Coast Survey steamer Blake at Baltimore, Md.

Constr. J. W. Lee, 1st Lieutenant Reinburg and Chief Engineer McAllister constituted a board for the survey of marine hospital steamers Koch and Woodworth.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALCONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland, At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—1st Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, temporarily. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fengar. San Francisco.

MOHAWK—Capt. O. S. Willey, temporarily. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.

SLOCUM SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patichogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Baltimore, Md.

WINDHAM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Capt. Howard Emery. At Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco, Cal.

KOREA, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, May 2.

COPTIC, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, May 13.

SERRA, Hono., Auck. and Sidney, N.S.W., May 18.

SIBERIA, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, May 18.

MONGOLIA, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, June 3.

SONOMA, Hono., Auck. and Sydney, N.S.W., June 8.

CHINA, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, June 13.

MANCHURIA, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, June 24.

VENTURA, Hono., Auck., and Sydney, N.S.W., June 29.

DORIC, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, July 1.

From Vancouver, B.C.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, Yoko, and Hong Kong, May 1.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, Yoko, and Hong Kong, May 22.

MANUKA, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., May 26.

TARTAR, Yoko, and Hong Kong, May 29.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Yoko, and Hong Kong, June 12.

AORANGI, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, June 23.

ATHENIAN, Hono., and Hong Kong, June 26.

MIOWERA, Hono., Brisbane and Sydy., N.S.W., July 21.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of April 24 from the commanding general, Northern Division, that Cos. A and D, 9th Inf. (five officers, 130 enlisted men, eleven unassigned), left Fort Thomas, Ky., on that date, for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippines Islands.

CONDITIONS AMONG THE MOROS.

Manila, March 18, 1905.

The announcement that the office of Governor of the Philippines had been advanced in dignity and that in future the official would be known as the Governor General, failed to produce even a ripple of interest in the islands. General Corbin gave a large and handsome reception, followed by another at the Malacanan palace by Governor General Wright, to give a proper send-off to the new dignity.

Governor General Wright has fixed April 27 for the removal of the civil government to Bagio, the summer capital, where it is claimed eternal spring reigns—with warm days and deliciously cool nights made from two to four blankets necessary for comfort. It has been stated, and I presume it is true, that the vegetable gardens at Bagio were recently killed by frost. Quite a large sum has been expended in building a road from Dagupan to Bagio which will render it easily accessible from Manila and will in the early future stop the usual summer exodus to Japan. Thirty thousand dollars has been appropriated to build an official cottage for the Governor General in Bagio.

Camp McKinley, three miles from Manila, on the high ground overlooking the harbor of Manila and the Laguna Bay, is being rapidly pushed to completion under General Corbin's excellent management. There the nights are always cool, and it is intended to be a camp for 5,000 soldiers representing every arm of the Service. I predict that within five years it will be regarded as the most desirable Army post belonging to Uncle Sam.

Between Feb. 23 and March 10 I took the southern trip among the islands, visiting every important Army post. Fortunately Vice-Governor Ide was my companion on the trip and as a result every facility was given for seeing the bright side of Army life. We visited Iloilo, the headquarters of General Carter, and Zamboanga, those of General Wood. He assigned his aide, Capt. Halstead Dorey, who has fully recovered from the wounds received in a fight with the Moros in December, to escort Governor Ide through the department.

Jolo, where a strong force under Major Hugh L. Scott is kept to preserve order in dominions of the Sultan of Sulu, is an interesting place. It is a walled city and has every indication of being in a hostile country. Every officer carries a gun and the gates are closed at 5 p.m. After the hour no Moro can enter and no officer can leave without an escort. On invitation of Major Scott our party took a drive through the suburbs of Jolo, and we were at no time more than five hundred yards from the gate. As we passed one of the city gates a strong cavalry escort was ready and accompanied us during the rest of the drive. Major Scott is a living example of the savagery of the Moros, having lost three fingers of one hand and two of the other in a fight last year.

At Malabang, on the southern coast of Mindanao, we left the transport to make the trip across the island to Camp Overton, distance of about seventy miles. This was an unusual courtesy extended to Governor Ide. The first night was passed at the camp of the 23rd Infantry, where Col. Philip Reade entertained us hospitably and gave us an early start the next morning with a strong cavalry escort. About ten miles out the soldiers had a little brush with a Moro band under Datto Grande, in which one Moro was wounded. We reached Camp Vickers, commanded by Major Chas. M. Truit, at 3 p.m., at the head of Lake Lanao. Here we gave up our wagons and took the steep trail for two miles down a thousand feet, to where a naval launch with one gun was waiting for us. The tramp was hot but interesting on account of the wild monkeys and Moros we saw in about equal numbers.

Camp Vickers has very cold nights, and we learned that the sentinels always wore their overcoats at night. Lake Lanao is a beautiful lake fifteen by twenty-five miles. The water is clear and the temperature under 70 degrees. Our launch carried us to Comp. Keithly, commanded by Lieut. Col. H. E. Robinson, of the 22d Infantry. It is a beautiful camp, at the point where the lake empties into the Apis River. Here we remained over night and found that two blankets were necessary for comfort. We were told that constant vigilance was an absolute necessity. After we left there a sentinel was killed on his post by the Moros.

The road from Keithly to Overton is quite good and we made the distance, twenty-two miles, by 5 p.m. The lake and Keithly are 2,000 feet above the sea level. On the ride down we were shown the spot where a Moro had been killed two nights before in making an attack on a camping party. We halted for an hour to see the falls, 213 feet high on Apis River. This river falls 2,000 feet in twenty-three miles, giving a water power of enormous value. At Camp Overton we were entertained by Colonel Garrard, of the 14th Cavalry. Here we gave up our cavalry escort which had protected us during the day. The U.S.A.T. Seward had arrived several hours in advance of us.

The next point of special interest was Legaspi, where the 4th Infantry, under Colonel Ray, is stationed. Here we saw the famous volcano, Mayon, which has the most perfect cone in the world, 7,000 feet high. Camp Daraga is at the foot of the mountain.

At every camp visited at which the soldiers were not "hiking" after Moros, pulajanes, or other turbulent natives, there were great preparations being made for the approaching athletic exercises to take place in April. Especially at Manila there is great preparation for these events under the inspiration and watchful eye of the gallant soldier, Gen. G. M. Randall, the department commander.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mail advices from the Philippines indicate that the concerted operations of the Army, the Philippine Scouts and the native constabulary against the ladrones in the Island of Samar and several important provinces in the Island of Luzon, are rapidly producing the desired results. Several of the larger bands of outlaws have been broken up, many of their members having been killed, captured or driven to the mountains. Lieut. Oscar A. McGee, 2d U.S. Cav., and a detachment encountered Felizardo's band of ladrones, sixty in number, near Cardona, Laguna province, on March 13, and routed them after a brisk fight in which Private Seymour, of the 2d are being conducted by Lieutenant McGee, supported by Lieut. George F. Bailey, also of the 2d Cavalry. Cavalry, was killed. Active operations against Felizardo

Lieut. Frank L. Pyle, Philippine Scouts, and his command had a sharp encounter with Munti's ladrone band near San Juan de Boho, Batangas province, on March 9, in which two outlaws were killed. Lieutenant Estrella, of the Philippine Constabulary, and a detachment encountered a party of outlaws in Northern Batangas, March 5, and in the fight that followed the ladrone leader was killed. When the body was examined it was found to be that of Apolonia Catral, the noted female outlaw of Batangas, who has long been a thorn in the side of the

authorities. When killed she was dressed as a man, as was her usual custom, and was encouraging her men with an exhibition of reckless personal bravery. She held the rank of lieutenant under Lucio Devegas for many years and was more cruel and pitiless than most of her male comrades.

Army and Navy people, civil officials, business men and everybody else in Manila are complaining bitterly and with reason against the meager and insufficient mail service of that city. As a rule there are only two mails a month from the United States, but three are needed and one a week would be none too many. Referring to the subject, the Manila Cabilnews says: "The long interval between mails is annoying to the majority of residents in this far-away land. It is annoying and disappointing to the merchant who looks for market quotations, and advices of goods shipped; to the married man whose wife is thousands of miles away from him and who writes words of consolation every mail; and especially to the lovesick man to whom every day is a

noon."

The harbor improvements at Manila, under charge of Major Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E., U.S.A., were recently inspected by Governor General Wright, Comdr. James M. Helm, U.S.N., detached for duty in the Light House Service in the Philippines, and various other officials, all of whom expressed hearty approval of the scope and progress of the work under way. Major Townsend's project provides for the reclamation of an area equal to about one and a half times that of the Walled City of Manila, and this will be divided into blocks about 400 feet in length by 300 feet in width. The streets are to be ninety feet wide and about the waterfront will be a roadway along the wharves which will be 160 feet in width. This roadway will rival the bunds of any of the Eastern cities, and will give ample room for the traffic that will follow the completion of the works of the port. The made ground is settling in a very satisfactory manner, and building can commence by the close of this year.

A committee consisting of Capt. Harry L. Pettus, Q.M. Dept.; U.S.A.: Comdr. James L. Helm, U.S.N.; Mr. Cameron Forbes, of the Philippine Civil Commission, and Mr. Shuster, Collector of the Port of Manila, has recommended that the inter-island transport service maintained in the Philippines by the government be abandoned, and that arrangements be entered into by which the government can turn over its business to commercial lines, provided they bring their vessels and service up to certain specifications to be prepared by the government. It is said that the abandonment of the inter-island service is approved by Major General Corbin.

The following, from the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippines, is interesting as showing what fruits and vegetables can be grown in the islands: "Among the American garden vegetables that generally succeed at any season, provided moisture conditions are good, may be mentioned okra, egg-plant, corn, lettuce, radish, beets, garlic, leek, onion and pepper. Those succeeding only in the dry, cool season, from November to April, are cabbage, garden peas, tomatoes, turnip, and carrot. Melons and cucumbers do not succeed at all, and I have seen but one good crop of summer squash. Onions have not yet made good bulbs. Asparagus does fairly well all the time, but never sends up as many or as large shoots as in the United States. Irish potatoes have not succeeded at Manila, nor at any place near sea level as far as I have heard. Okra (the gumbo of the Creoles of Louisiana) is a particularly fine vegetable for this country. It is a vigorous, rapid grower, holding its own against rank grasses and weeds, and makes a constant supply of splendid food easily prepared for the table. It ought to be grown by every native in the islands, and the bureau is now saving large quantities of seed at three stations for distribution. Orange, lemon and olive trees have not yet come into bearing. Figs have borne good fruit, and grapes are at this time quite promising. Improved kinds of papaya, or melon fruit, have done remarkably well and are, indeed, great improvement over the kinds formerly grown here. So prolific is this fruit and so rapid is its growth that seed enough to stock the archipelago can soon be saved. Bananas from Hawaii are not to be compared with a few fine varieties common to the islands. Large plantings of alligator pears, a delightful fruit hardly known here, have been made and hundreds of young trees will be

planted." The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has ordered plates for a series of postage stamps for the Philippines, equivalent in denominations to those of the United States. These stamps will bear portraits of Rizal, a Filipino patriot; Magellan, the discoverer of the Philippine Islands; Legaspi, discoverer and explorer, who followed in the footsteps of Magellan, and established friendly relations with the natives; Washington, McKinley, Franklin, Lincoln, Sampson, Lawton, and Carrido, a Spanish philanthropist, who bequeathed large estates to establish a water supply for Manila. The stamps of the denomination of one peso and over are to bear the coat-of-arms of the Philippine Islands. The special delivery stamp has at one end a Filipino messenger boy, and at the other a picture of Mayon, a volcanic mountain, in the Province of Albay, near the seacoast and prominent as a landmark.

SOCIAL LIFE IN MANILA.

Manila, P.I., March 24, 1905.

In this, the capital city of the Philippine Islands, one is constantly called upon to practice the old adage of to "welcome the coming, speed the parting." It is a constant shifting, drifting until the order comes to proceed to the home land.

The Sherman, which sailed March 15, carried a number of surgeons who have completed their tour of duty in the Philippines Division. Among the number that left were Major John M. Banister, Mrs. and Miss Banister, and three Masters Banister; Major Banister, who has been ranking officer at the First Reserve Hospital of Manila for the past few years, has endeared himself to all.

Major Henry L. Raymond has completed his tour of duty here and also went on the Sherman.

Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 2d Cav., having brought recruits from San Francisco to Manila, has reported to headquarters and been assigned to duty at Camp Wallace Union.

An important resolution was passed on the 9th of this month by the commissioners of Manila regarding the per diem pay of Army officers. It was provided and passed that hereafter Army officers serving under the civil government shall not receive the per diem pay from the Insular Treasury in addition to their pay as Army officers during leaves of absence. The officers who are detailed for duty under the insular government are paid twenty per cent. advance on their salary as Army officers, this additional percentage coming from the insular funds. The question as to whether they should be allowed to draw the extra pay while on vacation was brought up by Treasurer Thompson, of the Moro Province, where a large number of Army officers are detailed in civil capacities.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin and General Randall left Manila on Monday night last on the Sacramento on an

inspection tour through Batangas. In the party were Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of the American Legion in Tokyo; Col. J. G. D. Knight, Chief of Staff; Major and Mrs. Babbitt, Capt. James A. Moss, aide to General Corbin, and Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, aide to General Randall. The party will visit Lake Taal and the volcano, returning by way of Calamba, and descending near the lake and river on Napindan, finally landing at the Estado Mayor, Manila.

Everything has been very lively in society just previous to the beginning of Lent. Many handsome dinners and receptions being given. Colonel and Mrs. Baker entertained at dinner during the past week, having as their guests General and Mrs. Corbin, Col. and Mrs. Tucker, Major and Mrs. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Stanford.

Mrs. D. J. Baker, etc., gave a dinner complimentary to Major and Mrs. Bradley, who will be leaving the Philippines next month. The other guests were Monsignor Agius, Archbishop Harty, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ferguson, executive secretary; and Commissioner Forbes.

Governor General and Mrs. Wright have given a hand-somely appointed dinner to Major and Mrs. Bradley.

Lieut. George H. Scott, assistant surgeon, has been ordered to Pasay Garrison for duty, relieving Surg. Edward Dalley, who will return to his proper station, Cuartel de Espana, Manila.

Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, assistant surgeon, who has been on duty at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, will take station at Fort William McKinley, near Manila.

At twelve o'clock on March 23 the ships of the Asiatic Fleet in Manila Bay signaled the assumption of the command of their fleet by Rear Admiral Folger. At that hour at Hong Kong Rear Admiral Yates Stirling lowered the pennant from his flagship, retiring from active duty in the Navy.

Several days ago Rear Admiral Stirling, accompanied by such of the fleet as needed docking, sailed for Hong Kong. The relinquishing of this command was cabled instantaneously, when Rear Admiral Folger assumed first place in the Asiatic Fleet, and raised his flag on the Baltimore in these waters. Rear Admiral Train is second in authority.

On the departure of Rear Admiral Stirling for China waters the naval despatchboat, General Alava, containing Mrs. and Miss Stirling and a number of friends, accompanied the boats to Hong Kong, whence the family of Admiral Stirling will go with him to the home land.

The Wisconsin will be Rear Admiral Folger's flagship on her return from Hong Kong. The Wisconsin will be accompanied by the Oregon and the torpedo-boats Bainbridge, Dale, Decatur, Chauncey and Barry. All have been ordered to return to Cavite immediately after the docking at Hong Kong.

Lieut. Van Hamilton Denny, 7th Infantry, has been relieved as a member of the general court-martial at Cuartel de Espana.

Gen. George M. Randall, commanding the Department of Luzon, has just completed a tour of inspection of Camp Wallace, San Fernando, Lucena and Batangas. He reports that "everything at all the posts is as neat as a pin, the troops well disciplined, well drilled, well dressed and health good."

Col. William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General, has recently learned by cable of the death at New London, Conn., of his little granddaughter. The baby was very young.

The monitor Monadnock recently met with a slight accident. A crack appeared in the cylinder-head of her starboard engine while on the target range, and she has been towed back to Cavite, but before, however, scoring a high mark at practice, making fifty-four hits out of fifty-eight shots.

The Governor General of the Philippines Islands, Luke E. Wright, has issued a proclamation saying that the "Act of the Congress to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine archipelago," etc., has been signed by the President, and will become effective in sixty days after its passage.

Capt. George A. Nugent and Mrs. Nugent entertained the five hundred club most handsomely and delightfully on Saturday evening last. Cards were the order of the evening, prizes being awarded to the ones securing the highest scores. Mrs. Barre received first prize, a Canton linen embroidered centerpiece.

Mrs. Barre Baldwin charmingly entertained at her cottage at Sisman, near Mariveles, at the end of last week, her guests being Mrs. C. G. Starr, Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. Krug, Mrs. Odlin, Mrs. Evelyn and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. Sea bathing, boating and walking on the beach were heartily enjoyed by all.

Dr. Boughter, of the Cincinnati, recently gave a hand-somely appointed dinner on shipboard. After dinner those present had the pleasure of listening to a concert by the marine band at the Cavite navy yard.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin have returned to Manila from their trip through the lower islands. Mrs. Corbin will not be "at home" again on Tuesday afternoons until after Lent.

M.C.W.S.

RIFLE FIRING AT MALABANG.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., March 11, 1905.

At the expert rifleman's test at this place, this date, out of a possible score of 200, the following scores and percentages were made. The test was: Slow fire, one score, five shots each, at 200, 300 and 600 yards. Two scores, five shots each, at 1,000 yards. Timed fire, one score, five shots each, at 200, 300 and 600 yards. Skirmish fire, one run, 20 shots.

	A	B	C	D	E
Pvt. J. W. Whittier, Co. E, 23d Inf.	92	54	83	229	76.33
Pvt. W. C. Selman, Co. K, 23d Inf.	86	56	80	221	73.67
Corpl. F. O'Hara, Co. G, 17th Inf.	91	52	58	201	67
Mus. G. J. Wallman, Co. E, 23d Inf.	96	48	48	192	64
Pvt. J. A. Smith, Co. G, 17th Inf.	83	47	60	190	63.37
A. Duke, Co. G, 17th Inf.	88	57	45	190	63.33
Pvt. E. M. Doyle, Co. C, 23d Inf.	69	58	60	187	62.23
Pvt. J. R. Page, Co. F, 23d Inf.	83	53	59	186	62
Pvt. J. MacSpear, Co. I, 23d Inf.	68	52	65	185	61.67
2d Lieut. F. C. Miller, Co. C, 23d Inf.	88	48	45	181	60.33

A, slow fire; B, timed fire; C, skirmish; D, aggregate; E, per cent.

Capt. Alonso Gray, 14th Cav., was range officer, assisted by the following: Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; Capt. Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. J. McKenney, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Blain, 23d Inf.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., April 27, 1905.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Henry, are in Washington and go to the Philippines shortly. Since he entered the regular Service he has relinquished much of the social life enjoyed here before the Spanish War. He was actively identified with the Myopia Hunt Club, and was a favorite in many circles. Until recently he has been stationed in Boston at U.S.A. headquarters on Summer street.

The nautical trainingship Enterprise sails in June for Southampton, Brest and Madeira, returning to New England in October. Meanwhile she will take preliminary cruises along the coast here. She has been docked at the navy yard for necessary repairs. Executive officer W. L. Varnum, who made so many friends among the "boys," has left the ship and gone to Cleveland to take charge of the branch hydrographic office there. He is succeeded by Ensign Creighton Churchill, U.S.N., retired, who comes from Sault St. Marie.

A double naval wedding was quite an event last evening in the Dorchester district, Lieut. Adelbert Althouse, U.S.N., wedding Miss Lucy Drae, a Southern-born girl now residing in Brookline, and Ensign Carlos A. Gardner, U.S.N., wedding Miss Helen Thornton Ryan. The

interesting affair took place at the home of Mrs. George P. Ryan, Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., performing the ceremonies.

A big military spectacle is promised when the M.V.M. go into camp in a body, some 5,500 men all told. General Miles has talked mobilization for some time, and now that the State has secured sufficient and suitable territory upon the Hampton Plains, all is expectancy. The topography of the section cannot be duplicated in the State, and the "lay of the land" is favorable to maneuvers of vast import. Col. George H. Priest, the successor to Col. Charles K. Darling, commanding the 6th Infantry, has made his staff appointments as follows: Adjutant, Capt. William H. Dolan, of Fitchburg; surgeon, Joseph S. Hart, of Lincoln; assistant surgeons, Capt. William N. Decker, of Concord, and Eustace L. Fiske, of Fitchburg; quartermaster, Capt. S. G. Sweetser, of Stoneham; paymaster, Capt. Walter M. Lindsay, of Boston; inspector of rifle practice, Capt. C. T. Kittridge, of Lowell; commissary of subsistence, Lieut. L. G. Hunton, of Lowell; battalion adjutants, J. S. McNeilly, of South Framingham, Lieut. F. M. Kendall, of Framingham, Frank J. Metcalf, of Leominster; chaplain, Walter S. Danker, of Milford.

In the appointment of Chaplain Edward J. Brennan, U.S.N., the Charlestown Navy Yard has the first Catholic chaplain in its history. He is quartered on the Wabash, and has recently returned from a three years' term of sea duty on the U.S.S. Hartford. He is thirty-five, a native of New Haven, Conn., and was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in 1894.

In Portsmouth, N.H., things are doing, and they are ready now to dock ships of formidable size. The basin has all been pumped out at Henderson's Point, and the break which occurred on Feb. 22 has been repaired. The battery men of Fort Constitution had a merry dance in Canteen Hall the other night, the non-commissioned officers having the affair in charge. There were many guests from among civilian life in the vicinity. M.H.B.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 24, 1905.

Capt. E. A. Lewis, who has been in New York city for some time, has returned to the post.

The Artillery batteries were out at Lonemont on a practice march Thursday. Major H. M. Andrews was in command of the battalion. The first regimental parade of the 18th Infantry has been postponed one week, and will take place on the main parade April 28.

Capt. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., is the guest of Capt. F. H. Lawton, post commissary. Captain Harper was aide-de-camp to Gen. Adna R. Chaffee while the general was in the Philippines Islands.

Under the direction of Capt. R. R. Raymond, Engr. Corps, the target range is nearing completion. The retaining wall is almost completed, and is two hundred and seventy feet long and about ten feet high. The various organizations will be able to commence shooting before May 1. There is no doubt that this range will be one of the finest in the country when finished.

Lient. and Mrs. Harris Pendleton, Jr., are expected to arrive from New York the first of the week.

The following enlisted men who have passed the preliminary examination for second lieutenants in the Army have arrived at the post for their final examinations, May 1: Sergt. Robert Rossow, Troop H, 14th Cav.; Sergt. William J. Connelly, 30th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Vernon Hope, 106th Co. C.A.; Sergt. Luther Felker, Troop E, 11th Cav.; Corp. Varan S. Chaseman, 64th Co. C.A.; Squadron Sergt. Major Murry B. Rush, 1st Cav.; Pvt. Oscar C. Pickel, Co. M, 9th Inf.; Corp. Emmet E. Shewin, 25th Co. C.A. The following men who have been at the post for some time will also take the examination May 1: Sergt. Reynold F. Migdaiski, Troop H, 13th Cav.; Corp. Ira Longnecker, Co. H, 6th Inf.; Corp. Laurence E. Hohl, Co. K, 6th Inf.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, division commander, will be the guest of friends at the post about May 1.

A force of prisoners are cutting out the cottonwood trees on the east side of the driveway. The elm trees will be allowed to remain. These trees were planted several years ago by Captain Pope when he was in command of the old military prison and reach on each side of the driveway from the post to the city, making one of the most beautiful drives in this part of the country.

Major D. L. Howell, 18th Inf., Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., Capt. David Baker, Med. Dept., and Lieut. J. F. Edwards, Med. Dept., will examine the candidates for admission to the Military Academy. There will be about nine applicants, among whom are Ernst Fisher, from the city, and the son of Major H. M. Andrews.

Capt. Paul F. Straub, Med. Dept., left Monday for Panama, via Washington, and New York city, to sail sometime next week. Lieut. C. E. Sherrill is spending a short leave at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Lieut. R. P. Howell left Monday night for a short visit with friends at Goldsboro, N.C.

Warden R. W. McClaughry, of the military prison, has been ill for a few days, but is rapidly improving.

Mrs. Steele, wife of Capt. M. F. Steele, 6th Cav., has returned from a visit with relatives in Fargo, South Dakota. Mrs. J. C. Johnson left Wednesday for Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to be the guest of her son, Lieutenant Johnson. Mrs. Knudson and children arrived Monday from Fort Slocum, N.Y., to be the guests of Mrs. Knudson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Knudson, of the city, and to be present at the wedding of her sister, Miss Anna Evenson and Lieutenant Kalde, 8th Inf., Wednesday, April 26. Capt. and Mrs. Knudson lived at this post for several years.

Col. and Mrs. John VanR. Hoff left Thursday for New York city. Colonel Hoff will sail for St. Petersburg en route to Manchuria. Mrs. Hoff will remain in New York for the present, the guest of relatives. Col. and Mrs. Hoff were very popular at both the post and city, and their departure will be regretted by all.

Mrs. F. Eugene Davis, of Petersburg, Va., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Martin, wife of Capt. G. C. Martin, 18th Inf. Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Langford, of St. Paul, Minn., were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. H. E. Freeman over Easter.

Sergt. John E. Adams, Hospital Corps, arrived last Wednesday from Fort DeSoto, Fla., to take the final examination for second lieutenant in the Army.

There will be a reception and hop at Pope Hall Friday, April 28, given by the ladies and officers to welcome the 18th Infantry which recently arrived from the Philippines.

Miss Flora Leavitt, daughter of Chaplain Leavitt, of the Federal prison, has returned from a visit with her brother, Lieut. Ralph Leavitt, who is stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Major D. E. McCarthy, constructing Q.M., will leave in a short time for Manila, where he will be in charge of the new improvements the Government is making in Manila and throughout the islands. Major and Mrs. McCarthy have lived at this post for over five years. Major McCarthy has done more towards the upbuilding of the post than any other officer, having come here at the close of the Spanish-American War, when the post naturally was in a bad condition, very few troops being stationed here at that time. There has been thousands of dollars spent under his instructions, and we can now boast of having one of the largest and most complete garrisons in the United States. The major took a great interest in Leavenworth, and was a frequent visitor in the city, having a large acquaintance among the business men. The social function of distinction was not complete without the major's cheerful presence; he was a royal entertainer and welcomed by all; he was also a prominent member of the Elks, has just finished a year as exalted ruler, and was recently chosen to represent the local lodge at the grand lodge session in Buffalo, which meets in July.

About one hundred pupils from the Effingham High school of Effingham, Kas., will visit the post Thursday. Plans are being made to make a new driveway from

the post to the city. The road will probably run from the Staff College on the line of the old Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific track across the southern end of the reservation and connect with Fifth street.

Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf., conducted the Easter morning service yesterday in the First Congregational church in Leavenworth, and the evening services at the post chapel, which were very interesting. A special program was rendered consisting of music, reading and recitations, which was largely attended.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 24, 1905.

Olive drab caps have been issued by the quartermaster to Troop G, the organization designated for the Madison Square Garden Military Tournament. This troop was photographed while at drill in the riding hall on Wednesday. The large crowd of civilians who are present in the riding hall at the exhibition drills on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the band also turns out and helps make the occasion a cheerful and pleasant one, all declare that the troop's work is highly gratifying. They leave for New York May 7.

Miss Mollie I. Goodspeed, sister of Lieut. Nelson Goodspeed, 3d Cav., who has been visiting with her parents at St. Albans, Vt., has returned to her studies at Vassar College.

First Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., returned to the garrison on Wednesday, fully recovered from his illness.

After a very pleasant sojourn of three months in Ireland, England, France and other European points, Capt. James A. Ryan has returned and resumed his duties as regimental adjutant. Captain Ryan's trip was full of many pleasant incidents.

Baseball has been quiet in the garrison the past week. In the batteries the men are too busy with their gunnery study to think of baseball. In the squadrons the men are getting in shape with a view of qualifying for the different teams.

The enthusiasm which is manifested among the battery-men at this garrison since Congress passed the act entitling first and second class gunners to extra pay is certainly encouraging and surprising. That the gunners this year will be a large number will not be the fault of the officers who have drilled the candidates, as no stone has been left unturned to give them all the practice and encouragement possible.

Capt. Leroy Eltinge, 15th Cav., has returned from his inspection of the Massachusetts militia. Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., is inspecting the Vermont militia. Capt. F. J. Koester completes his inspection of the militia of Massachusetts April 26.

Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, widow of the late Major C. B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., and her two sons, Marshall and Bushrod, left April 23 for Chicago, Ill., where they will become the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Holmes and the Hon. and Mrs. B. F. Hoppin for the summer. Next fall they will take up their residence in Washington with Mrs. Hoppin's mother, Mrs. George C. Davidson, widow of Brigadier General Davidson.

Capt. John Conklin and John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, will leave this garrison next month for Rock Island Arsenal to familiarize themselves with the design, construction, operation, etc., of the new model field piece which is shortly to be issued to the batteries of Field Artillery. Much interest is being taken by the Artillerymen here in their new piece, and they are all eager to learn something regarding it.

First Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Chandler P. Robbins will leave the garrison the first week in May for duty during the coming joint maneuvers in Virginia.

The officers and the members of the 2d Squadron, and the 12th Battalion, F.A., were agreeably surprised Saturday evening when electric lights were unexpectedly turned on in about ten days. There are nineteen arc lights for exterior lighting and 3,100 incandescent and meridian lights.

The officers at this garrison are determined that civilians shall not again break into their old practice of buying Government property from the soldier, and they are also determined that all such property which comes to their attention shall be immediately confiscated. During the past week Capt. Henry C. Smither, 15th Cav., obtained a search warrant and went to the residence of a physician in Winona and found a Government saddle. The saddle was taken to the garrison.

First Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Art. Corps, is confined to his quarters ill.

Douglas Rodgers, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex. Rodgers, who has been visiting with his mother for the past week, yesterday returned to Harvard College to resume his studies.

Miss Nancy Robbins, sister of 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Chandler P. Robbins, who has been visiting at Washington, D.C., has gone to Greencastle, Ind. Mrs. Robbins, the lieutenant's mother, will leave for that point from this garrison some day this week.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 27, 1905.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Eltinge entertained at luncheon in honor of Miss Isabel Gresham; the other guests were Mrs. Mowry, Miss Loughborough, Miss Grace Russel, Miss Katherine Gresham and Miss Emily Gayle.

After the rehearsal of the wedding ceremony Tuesday night for Miss Isabel Gresham and Lieutenant Holliday, Mrs. Johnston gave a delightful supper in honor of the whole bridal party.

Saturday evening, Mrs. Mowry gave a card party in celebration of Lieut. W. W. Overton's birthday. Those present were Mesdames Barriger and Smither and the Misses Russel, Gayle and Hoyle, together with Captain Smither, Lieutenants Overton, Barriger, McKell, Blakely and Ruggles. Mrs. Smither won the prize. The ladies' bridge whist club met Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Rogers'.

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, from Fort Myer, Va., arrived Tuesday evening and met a hearty welcome from many old friends. During his visit here he will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wallace.

Mrs. Bunker left Monday night for New York to visit her mother a few days. Lieut. C. M. Bunker, who has been ill with quinsy several weeks, has fully recovered and resumed his duties.

FORT JAY.

Governors Island, April 27, 1905.

The services during Lent have been largely attended in the post chapel. On Easter day the chapel was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers and large congregations were present at all the services. The music was under the direction of Lieutenant Halpin, organist. There were nearly 200 prisoners at their regular service on Sunday afternoon, and the chaplain administered Holy baptism to several of their number.

Mrs. Conrad, Miss Conrad and Captain Conrad spent Sunday with Gen. and Mrs. Wade.

Mrs. Dravo has as her guest her sister, Mrs. Kendall.

Mrs. Wilson is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow.

The 8th U.S. Infantry paraded in full dress uniform on Saturday, April 22. The distinguished riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen of last year's target season were marched "front and center," and after a few words of congratulation by the regimental commander, the colonel's daughter, Miss Smith, pinned the badges upon their new full dress coats.

Just after the parade on Saturday, April 22, a fire broke out in the quarters of Capt. J. P. Wade. The men were

all in quarters changing their clothes, and from all accounts the garrison would have seen a peculiar looking lot of soldiers if men had they not heard recall sound before they had gone far. Under the energetic orders of the post commander, Colonel Smith, 8th Inf., a number of prisoners rushed into the house and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. Several of the prisoners have been granted clemency for their good work at the fire.

Company E, 8th Infantry, under Lieut. Arthur Halpin, gave an exhibition drill in Wilkesbarre, Pa., at an entertainment given by the 9th Regiment, Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard. While Company E was landing from the Government tug at Jersey City one of Lieutenant Halpin's men fell into the water between the tug and the pier and sank, but the lieutenant climbed over the rail and grasped the man's hair as he came to the surface so that beyond a good wetting the man was uninjured.

Capt. Evan M. Johnson and Lieut. J. J. Moller, 8th Inf., acted as aides to the Assistant Secretary of War at a review of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on the evening of April 24.

Mrs. Luke Corcoran, of Springfield, Mass., has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Perkins during the past week. Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Perkins and Miss Weaver were the hostesses of the week for the card club, which met at the officers' club on Wednesday evening, April 26. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Glasgow, and the gentleman's prize was won by Lieutenant Bump. Meetings of this club are to be continued throughout the summer.

On Thursday evening, April 20, a clever and laughable farce was given at Governors Island by a number of the ladies and officers of the garrison. It was the first attempt of the kind, and was so enjoyable and amusing that an early repetition is hoped for. The piece was entitled "A Silent Protector," and was put on under the able management of Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, to whose training the success of those taking part was in a great measure due. As Quinton Quickfidget, "A gentleman in difficulties," Mr. Garlington did some clever acting. Mr. Jack Pullman, as Nat Nobler, a sheriff's officer, made one realize the majesty of law. Lieutenant Johnson, as Mr. Twaddleton Lisp, "a code," filled the bill in a manner which would have done credit to a professional. The part of Lilian Gray was very cleverly done by Miss Shearer. The role afforded an opportunity for the audience to hear her charming voice in song. Miss Janet Wood, as Nancy, the maid, was up-to-date. There were times when one envied her master the opportunities he neglected.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 25, 1905.

We had fine baseball weather for both of the games this week. On Wednesday afternoon, April 19, the home team defeated the New York University nine by the heavy score of 11 to 3. The following is a list of the West Point players and positions: Rockwell, C. K., lf.; Gardiner, J. B., rf.; Groninger, 3d b.; Hanlon, c.; Davis, 1st b.; Pritchett, ss.; Wagner, 2d b.; Hanson, cf.; James, p. Batteries: James, Beavers and Hanlon. The visitors scored their first run in the eighth inning.

The game with Columbia on Saturday, April 22, was the most interesting yet played on the home field this season. It took the New Yorkers ten innings to score their victory. The cadets started off well and made three hits in the first inning, Rockwell and Gardiner scoring. In the third, Columbia scored and the score remained a tie until the tenth inning. Armstrong made the final run after two had gone down. He hit safely and reached second on a balk by the West Point pitcher. A sacrifice advanced him to third and he scored on a grounder which was thrown to third. Score, Columbia, 3; West Point, 2. Batteries: Beavers and Hanlon for West Point.

On Saturday evening, before a large and very appreciative audience of cadets and others, Mr. Ellis Ashmond Bartlett, special war correspondent of the London Times, gave an exceedingly interesting illustrated lecture on the principal events of the Russo-Japanese war, with a graphic account of the siege and capitulation of Port Arthur. The lecture was generally considered the most interesting of the series given this season.

For the services at the Cadet Chapel on Easter day the interior was decorated with a tastefully arranged grouping of cut flowers and flowering plants. Immediately before the pulpit was hung a cross of white flowers. The chaplain preached at the morning service in Cullum Hall and again at the afternoon service at the Cadet Chapel.

With the utmost regret the friends of the Rev. Herbert Shipman at the post have learned of his approaching relinquishment of the duties of chaplain at the Military Academy. For the past nine years he has labored in his present work, with unabated zeal, ministering to the spiritual needs of this little community. He is especially beloved by the corps of cadets, whose welfare he has ever had at heart. In the autumn he will assume the duties of associate rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, as has been noted. Chaplain and Mrs. Shipman will spend the summer in travel.

The annual visit of the 1st Class to Gettysburg will be made this year on May 3.

The card club met at Mrs. Perley's on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Warren Newcomb, a guest of Mrs. Flebeger; Col. Eugene Griffin, Mrs. Griffin and Miss Priscilla Griffin, guests at the hotel, and Major Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., have been among visitors at the post during the past week.

A handsome granite monument has been placed to mark the grave of the late Prof. Wright Prescott Edgerton, at the post cemetery. The design is a block. In the center of the face at the top is cut out of the solid stone the academy crest, with lettering in gold. The dates of birth and death, 1852-1904, are excised, also the date of appointment to the professorship of mathematics, 1898. The whole design is very chaste and beautiful, the crest which adorns the face of the stone being particularly so.

The football schedule of games to be played during the season of 1905 is as follows: Sept. 30, Tufts; Oct. 7, Colgate; Oct. 14, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Oct. 21, Harvard; Oct. 28, Yale; Nov. 4, Vermont; Nov. 11, Carlisle Indians; Nov. 25, Syracuse; Dec. 2, Navy. This will be the first meeting between the Cadets and the Indians on the football field. All games to be played at West Point, except that of the Navy.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 25, 1905.

Mrs. T. A. Roberts, who has undergone an operation for appendicitis at the Columbia hospital, is rapidly recovering. Mrs. Orlando G. Palmer has left the post to visit her home in Kansas before going to the Philippines. Mrs. Julia Gouse, of Portland, Me., is spending a few weeks with Vets. and Mrs. F. B. Gage. Mrs. Fanny De Russy is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ell D. Hoyle. Mrs. Walter S. Volkmar was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Nones during the Easter holidays.

Lieut. Thomas W. Jennings has returned to the post after a twenty days' leave spent in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward M. Zell have returned from Orange, N.J., where they were the guests of Lieutenant Zell's parents. Lieut. Robert Smart, Med. Dept., left for St. Augustine, Fla., on Monday, where he was summoned by the death of his father, Gen. Charles Smart.

The Cavalry bachelors entertained at luncheon on Monday. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. John K. Herr, Misses More, Hoyle and Hume, and Lieutenants Shannon, Montgomery and Jennings.

Easter Sunday the chapel was profusely decorated with lilies and other flowering plants. The excellent sermon preached by the chaplain was much appreciated by those attending. Chaplain C. C. Pierce has gone to Fort

Ethan Allen, Vt., to officiate at the marriage of Miss Isabelle Gresham and Lieutenant Holliday.

There was no drill on Friday afternoon. The best exhibition drill of the season will be given next Friday, to which an admission of fifty cents will be charged for the benefit of post athletics. Dr. William Baily has reported for duty, and to accompany the regiment to the Philippines.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 25, 1905.

An informal hop was given at the Officers' Club on Friday evening, April 21. Only a small number of guests were present on account of Lent, but quite a delightful time was reported by all who did attend.

Mrs. F. P. Fremont left at noon Saturday for New York city, where she will join her husband, Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Inf., who has been on duty inspecting the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Reeder, who has been the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, returned to her home in New York city on April 24.

Col. Henry H. Adams, retired, and Mrs. Adams have removed from their quarters in the officers' row to the Wetherell House in Plattsburg, where they will occupy a suite of rooms until the arrival of the 23d Infantry at Madison Barracks, when they will reside with their son, Lieutenant Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf.

The 5th Infantry Social Club entertained at an Easter Monday Ball on the 24th, in the hall of the Administration building. The 5th Infantry band orchestra rendered an appropriate program, and when the "wee sma'" hours of the morning had arrived all returned to their homes after the most pleasant evening of the season.

Lieutenant Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., range officer, is rapidly improving the target range for the practice which will begin on May 1.

About twenty-five recruits were transferred last week from the recruit detachment at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and assigned to the 5th Infantry. There are still several vacancies in the regiment.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., April 23, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. John G. Workizer left yesterday for Lincoln, Neb., where they will spend a thirty days' leave visiting Mrs. Workizer's parents.

A reception was tendered Gen. Frank D. Baldwin by the citizens of Denver at the Brown Palace hotel last Tuesday evening. All the officers and many of the ladies from Fort Logan and of the department staff were present. After the reception the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Denver gave a smoker in honor of the general at their rooms. General Baldwin and Lieutenant Hugh A. Drum, his aide, left for their new station, Oklahoma City, on Saturday, being preceded by Lieutenant E. S. Sayer, the other aide.

Colonel Francis W. Mansfield is in command of the department pending the arrival of Gen. W. S. McCaskey. Lieutenant R. W. Adams, 2d Inf., has been ordered to special duty at department headquarters to perform the various duties regularly given to the department commanders' aides.

Pvt. Charles Lewis, Co. E, 2d Inf., has been sentenced by a G.C.M., in session here, to be dishonorably discharged from the Service for malingerer. Lewis was the cause of an agony of indignation on the part of one Denver newspaper, which claimed he was a much abused soldier. His trial was a long one and every opportunity was afforded him counsel in the accused's behalf of proving innocence.

Captains H. L. Roberts and A. E. Williams, 2d Inf., after a week at home, are again on their tours of inspection of the Colorado National Guard.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 24, 1905.

Lieutenant Orson L. Early, 8th Cav., was released from arrest when the result of his trial by the G.C.M. in session here was known by the reviewing authority. Lieutenant Early covered the shortage in the exchange funds, which amounted to over \$1,200, by his own personal check. In view of the fact that the courts found that over \$600 of this amount was due to errors in bookkeeping, Lieutenant Early will probably recover that amount. He expects to receive orders to rejoin his regiment, now en route to the Philippines.

There was a large audience in the post theater last night on the occasion of an Easter service, at which J. H. Engle, of Abilene, gave his lecture on Palestine. Easter music was furnished by the choir of the Baptist church, while the young men's chorus also rendered several selections. A large number from this post attended church in town in the morning.

The 25th Field Battery and the 9th Cavalry Squadron had it out for the fourth time this season at baseball, with the result that the latter has won three out of four games. The game created no end of excitement. Score: 9th Cav., 8; 25th Battery, 5. In the afternoon the teams of the 4th and 5th Battalions, Field Art., fought a battle royal on the same diamond, the former winning by a score of 14-12.

Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General, U.S.A., arrived the first of last week from Washington for a visit with his son-in-law and daughter, Lieutenant and Mrs. F. B. Hennessy, Field Art. His visit now is unofficial, but he expects to visit the garrison this fall on a tour of inspection. The evening of his arrival he was serenaded by the 4th Cavalry band.

The new band barracks would have been seriously damaged by fire on Wednesday evening had it not been for the prompt action of a sergeant. The building is completed save some interior work.

Lieutenant G. M. Lee, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Lee departed on Thursday for San Francisco, where Lieutenant Lee will join his troop, en route to the Philippines. He has been on duty here since his assignment to the 7th Cavalry as instructor in the school for farriers and horseshoers.

Lieutenant C. E. Hathaway, 9th Cav., left April 17 for San Francisco on a two months' leave. Lieutenant Hathaway will be married in the latter part of this month to Miss Van der Karr Hude, of Oakland, Cal.

With the view of developing a post baseball team the Fort Riley Athletic Association has decided to hold a series of games for the championship of the post. Each squadron and battalion will be represented by a team and thirteen games will be played, commencing on Saturday, May 6, and continuing until Sunday, June 18. Lieutenants C. E. Hathaway, 9th Cav., E. P. Laurson, 11th Cav., P. D. Glassford and R. M. Danford, Field Art., compose a committee to decide upon baseball matters. Lieutenant E. T. Donnelly, Field Art., who managed the post team last season, will also act in the same capacity this summer.

Major Charles A. Varnum, 9th Cav., is confined to his quarters by illness, and Captain George W. Read, 9th Cav., is performing his duties of summary court. Major Varnum has been granted a month's leave which he hopes to avail himself of as soon as he has recovered. Captain George W. Gatchell, Field Art., was in Topeka early in the week on leave.

The Ordnance Department of the Artillery post has been busy recently receiving a large supply of ammunition to be used by the 7th Field Battery during the coming season. There are 2,000 rounds of three-inch shrapnel in the consignment.

The target practice of the 11th Cavalry is progressing

rather slowly owing to the inclement weather. The wind has been exceptionally high, making good shooting impossible. Some days the wind has blown as high as sixty miles an hour, and it has been necessary to allow seven points for windage. On Tuesday evening during a violent wind and rain storm, tornado-like in its character, the majority of the tents in camp were blown down and many of the occupants drenched to the skin. Drills are carried on daily and no passes with permission to go to town are allowed. Under present conditions it will be another week or ten days before the 11th finishes its practice. The 9th will then go into camp.

Captains J. C. W. Brooks, George W. Gatchell, W. S. McNair and W. J. Snow, all Field Art., will leave next week for Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., where they will be given an opportunity to become acquainted with the new field gun soon to be issued to the Artillery.

The School of Application has issued a pamphlet, "The Library Classification Scheme," which has been prepared by Mr. C. S. West, the school librarian, under the direction of Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., the school secretary. The list will make it easy for the patrons of the library to ascertain readily whether or not the library contains works upon any given subject, and their location. The pamphlet, which is a very neat affair, is the work of the post printers.

GENERAL MC LEER REVIEWS 13TH N.Y.

The 13th N.Y., in command of Col. David E. Austen, was reviewed in its armory, on the night of April 24 by Brig. Gen. James McLeer, and made a fine display. The review was in honor of the forty-fourth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war in 1861, and the usual large audience filled all the available space for spectators. After a brief band concert the regiment was formed for review in line of masses by Adjutant Fleming, with twelve commands of twenty-eight files, divided into three battalions commanded respectively by Majors Turpin, Davis and Ashley. It was a very handsome formation, and throughout the evening the regiment fully maintained the standard of excellence it is now celebrated for.

During the passage around the lines, the reviewing officer did not salute the colors, he holding, as some prominent officers of the Army do, that no salute is required when the colors are in the rear as required in line of masses by the present D.R. A number of officers and men were ordered to the front and center and presented with medals for long service. Col. E. E. Britton, at the request of General McLeer, making a speech congratulating the recipients. Among those who received medals were Lieutenant Col. G. D. Russell, who received a medal for twenty-five years, Major George G. Cochran for fifteen years, and Captains A. T. Johnston and G. W. Johnston and Lieutenants F. Dean and H. Wright for ten years.

Two hundred and forty-seven members of the regiment, who had performed 100 per cent. of duty for the past year were next ordered to the front, and Colonel Austen, addressing General McLeer, stated that it was due these men who had performed all the duty required, that their services should be fittingly recognized. General McLeer then in some well-chosen remarks spoke of the war time history of the regiment of 1861, and praised the loyal services of the 100 per cent. men. The remarks of the general were loudly applauded.

Colonel Austen directed that the evening parade should be taken by Major George G. Cochran in honor of the completion of his fifteen years of service. Major Cochran is on duty with the regiment from the supernumerary list, and is a progressive and capable officer.

All the companies during evening parade turned out with their full strength, Co. D, Capt. Sidney Grant, making an especially fine showing. Target practice with the 12-inch mortar and 8-inch rifle followed the evening parade, and there was some skilful shooting. Among the special guests who, with the reviewing party, were entertained by Colonel Austen and his officers, were Col. F. A. Smith and Lieutenant W. H. Johnson, 8th U.S. Inf.; Gen. J. B. Frothingham, Major W. H. Linson and Lieutenant F. C. Kuehne, 71st N.Y.

GENERAL OLIVER REVIEWS 22D N.Y.

Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver reviewed the 22d N.Y., in command of Col. Franklin Bartlett, in its armory on Monday evening, April 24, before a large audience. The regiment was promptly formed under the direction of Adjutant Daly in line of masses, in three battalions, with four companies of twelve files in each. Major W. B. Hotchkiss, was in command of the 1st Battalion, Major J. G. R. Lillendahl, of the second, and Captain D. J. Murphy, of the third.

General Oliver was accompanied by Captain Evan M. Johnson, Jr., and Lieutenant John J. Moller, 8th U.S. Inf., as an honorary staff, and an orderly carried the flag of the Assistant Secretary of War. The men preserved great steadiness during the standing review, and the regiment made an exceptionally handsome appearance. In the passage, the companies went by in very creditable shape. Evening parade in line was a creditable ceremony, but the manual of arms could be greatly improved, especially in the first company of the third battalion. Quite a number of body belts were also worn too loose, and many of the men in marking time during the evening did not follow the new regulations. The following were marched to the front and center for presentation of trophies, etc.

The Sims trophy, for best examination in the Hospital Corps, won by Pvt. Oscar Wagner, of Co. I, was presented to that command. The Rifle Club trophy was awarded to Company C, the O'Brien trophy to Company A, the William B. Smith trophy to Company C, and the Brown trophy to Company H. Colonel Bartlett complimented each of the winners on their success.

Among those receiving long service decorations were Captain F. C. Ringer, for twenty-five years; Col. F. Bartlett, Captain D. J. Murphy and Lieutenant W. A. Kenny, for twenty years; Lieutenant E. J. Sheridan and Q.M. Sergts. J. Mackey and G. A. Kirkman, for fifteen years, and Battalion Sergt. Major A. F. Martin, for ten years.

An enjoyable dance followed the military ceremonies, and General Oliver and other special guests were entertained by Colonel Bartlett and his officers.

GENERAL GRANT REVIEWS 8TH N.Y.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., accompanied by Col. J. E. Greer, O.D., Capt. E. S. Walker, Lieutenant W. H. Johnson, and Lieutenant J. J. Moller, 8th U.S. Inf., reviewed the 8th N.Y., in command of Col. J. M. Jarvis, in the armory on the night of April 22, before a large and enthusiastic audience. There was a tedious delay in the ceremonies owing to the fact that the reviewing officer did not reach the armory until 9 o'clock.

For the review the regiment was equalized into twelve companies of twelve files, divided in three battalions, of four companies each. The first battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Col. H. G. Ridabock, the second by Major W. H. Kirby, and the third by Major Robert Edwards, Jr. The formation was effectively made in line of masses, and the regiment presented a very creditable appearance. The Drill Regulations were departed from in the formation, so that the colors were on the line, on the left of the second battalion, the same custom as followed by the 14th, to which we referred last week.

The men were steady during the review in line, and the passage was made in excellent shape. Evening parade in line followed, the regiment parading in two battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Kirby and Edwards. During this ceremony Co. I, which made the highest percentage in

the regiment at shooting at Creedmoor; Co. G, which won the trophy for the best percentage in attendance, and the Hospital Corps, which made the best percentage in athletics, were each ordered to the front and center and were presented with trophies, General Grant making the presentation, and congratulating the winners.

The Adjutant of the regiment during the ceremony read out a long list of names of those entitled to decorations for long service, drill attendance, and marksmanship. Those who received decorations for long and faithful service were: Pvt. Robert B. Breen, Jr., for twenty-five years; Lieutenant A. Jacobson and Corporal F. Buckhorn, for twenty years; Lieutenant Col. N. G. Ridabock, Lieutenant M. G. Hatfield, and Lieutenant V. La Point, for fifteen years; Color Bearer T. M. Davies, Major Griffrath, 1st Sergeant O. Walter, Sergeant G. Gottlieb, Privates M. J. Taylor, and E. D. Graf, for ten years. The manual of arms during the ceremony lacked unison, but otherwise the showing of the regiment was very praiseworthy. The passage of the companies in command of their first sergeants was excellent. The Hospital Corps made a particularly creditable showing.

Among the special guests were General G. M. Smith, Bvt. Generals W. H. Seward and George D. Scott, Col. C. A. Denike, and Col. G. Hurry, all of the N.G.N.Y. General Grant and guests were entertained in the armory following the military ceremonies, and there was dancing until midnight. The regimental band during the military ceremonies played some fine selections.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The organizations of the Illinois National Guard are ordered into camp at Camp Lincoln, Ill., for eight days each, as follows: 1st Inf., June 24 to July 1; 2d Inf., Signal Corps, July 1 to 8; 7th Inf., July 8 to 15; 8th Inf., July 15 to 22; 8th Inf., July 22 to 29; 8th Inf., July 29 to Aug. 5; 4th Inf., Aug. 5 to 12; 5th Inf., Aug. 12 to 19; Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Aug. 19 to 26. The Illinois Naval Reserve will enter on their annual cruise of instruction on July 1, by divisions, on the U.S.S. Dorothea, as follows: Moline Division, July 1 to 8; Rock Island Division, July 8 to 15; Quincy Division, July 15 to 22; Alton Division, July 22 to 29; 4th Division, July 29 to Aug. 5; 1st Division, Aug. 5 to 12; 2d Division, Aug. 12 to 19; 3d Division, Aug. 19 to 26.

Major James E. Bell, I.G.R.P., District of Columbia Militia, has received a communication from Major S. J. Fort, I.S.A.P., 1st Brigade, Maryland N.G., who suggests the formation of an interstate league of teams to compete indoors with the revolver during the season of 1906-1906. The idea is to have each team shoot over its own range. According to Major Fort the indications are bright for a season of great interest in rifle shooting in the Maryland N.G. J. M. Reed, secretary of the Ross Pistol and Rifle Club of Quebec, Canada, has written to Major Bell requesting any information that would be of benefit to the Ross Club in the way of classification of the arms, rules governing telegraphic contests and like.

The plan providing that the battalions of the District of Columbia N.G. should successively go into camp for two days during next month on the new rifle range beyond Anacostia for rifle practice has been abandoned. Delay in completing the range and lack of funds now available are the reasons why the troops will not be ordered to the shooting ground. New bids have been invited for completing the range. The amounts of the bids previously opened exceeded the amount of money available for paying for the work.

Company F, of the 7th N.Y., has an exceptionally fine record for the drill season of 1904 and 1905, while a number of its members have made some remarkable records, extending over a number of years. Forty officers and men have not missed a drill or parade during the seasons mentioned above, and the company percentage of attendance was 93.53. Captain Stelle has not missed a drill for twenty-three successive seasons, 1st Sergeant Turner for eleven, Corporal Rodgers for ten, and Private Crossett for nine, Corporals Ford and Clark for seven, Sergeant Millie and Private Covell for six years. First Sergeant Turner has missed only one drill in fifteen years, Private Flinley only one in thirteen years, and Captain Stelle only two drills in twenty-five years.

Adjutant General Finzer, of Oregon, announces that the practice season for rifle, carbine in Special Course "C," is May 1, and pistol practice will open and continue to October 31. A rifle team will be formed during the year, and each officer and man in the National Guard will be given a chance to try out for it. Target decorations are now being manufactured for the use of the National Guard of this State. They will be sent out instantly upon receipt at headquarters, according to classification. "Inaction on the part of the War Department," says General Finzer, "necessitates special design for the use of this State."

Adjutant General Drain, of Washington, has adopted the questions for the examination of enlisted men for promotion to N.C.O., prescribed for the Wisconsin National Guard in G.O. 6, from the A.G.O., of that State.

In the California N.G. the division organization was on March 31 last discontinued, and the number of brigades reduced from three to two, the remaining brigades to be known as the 1st and 2d Brigades. The 3d Brigade is discontinued and the organizations composing the same (the 2d and 6th Regiments of Infantry, and Troop B, Cavalry) will report to general headquarters, until otherwise ordered. Col. Thomas Wilhelm, U.S.A., retired, has been commissioned colonel and A.I.G., with rank from April 1, 1901. It is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief that this State be represented in the National Match at Sea Girt by a strong team. All expenses, including traveling expenses and subsistence, will be paid by the State. All members of the team must be prepared to absent themselves from the State for at least twenty days.

The innovation of holding athletic games after drills in the 12th N.Y., started upon the suggestion of Lieutenant Lord, of Co. D, is proving a great success. Gold and silver medals are awarded the successful men, and at the end of the season the man winning the greater number of points will receive a special prize. All the companies in the regiment will, it is expected, eventually hold games for their members after drills. At present Companies C and D are the leading spirits in the competitions. The first competition for the trophy offered by Lieutenant Cornelius Vanderbilt for rapid-fire shooting, for teams of five men each from the several companies, has been won by company B. Its team scored 288 points and was composed of Captains N. B. Burr, Sergeant A. Nice, Sergeant B. Geier, and Private G. Takajian. The scores of the other company teams were: G, 275; C, 264; D, 256; H, 252; K, 249; A, 244; I, 231, and E, 207. Co. F had no team.

Company H, of the 14th N.Y., has elected 1st Lieutenant Francis R. Stoddard captain, vice Tanner, resigned. He served in the Massachusetts National Guard and the 6th Regiment of Buffalo before joining the 14th in 1902.

Second Lieutenant Morris A. Huilett has been elected captain in Company H, 23d N.Y. 2d Lieutenant George W. Beckel, of Company I, has resigned on account of business.

Lieutenant George S. Youle, of the 13th N.Y., has been elected captain of Company E, and Mr. J. C. Gray, who has served in the 7th Regiment, has been elected second lieutenant.

Squadron C, of New York, Major De Bevoise, will display its ability in a mounted tournament on Thursday evening, May 4, in its armory. Organizations of the Ohio National Guard will be allowed to encamp separately during the coming season, and each regimental, separate battalion, battery, troop and signal company commander will be permitted to arrange a time and place for the encampment of his command, subject to the approval of these headquarters. In or-

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dering separate encampments for organizations, it is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to have all the members of the Ohio National Guard qualify in rifle practice, and it is therefore ordered that special attention be given to this work. Members who are unable to attend camp will be required to shoot on the nearest available range in time for their score to be reported, and if they fail to do this, not being prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, an application will be made for their discharge from the Service, as it is deemed unnecessary to have any fourth-class men after camp.

The New Jersey troops which will camp at Sea Girt this summer will be the 1st Regiment, Colonel Campbell; 4th Regiment, Colonel Smith, and 5th Regiment, Colonel Hine, composing the 1st Brigade; 1st Troop of Cavalry, Captain Bryant; Battery A, Field Artillery, Captain Condit, and the Signal and Telegraph Corps, Captain Sherwood. The camp will occupy the three weeks between July 8 and 29. The camp arrangements this year will be in the hands of Quartermaster General Murray. The commissary arrangements will this year be under the exclusive direction of Colonel Earley, assistant commissary general. The State Legislature has passed a bill making available for the removal of the State building, on the St. Louis Exposition grounds, to Sea Girt, a balance of \$15,000, now in the New Jersey fair commissioner's hands. The following appointments on the General Staff and Staff Corps are announced: General Staff: Col. C. Edward Murray, Q.M. General, to be Quartermaster General with rank of brigadier general, April 5, 1905. Staff Corps: Capt. James V. Oliphant, Q.M., 2d Regiment, Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster general with rank of colonel, April 11, 1905; Major D. Stewart Craven, aide-de-camp, Division Staff, to be assistant quartermaster general with rank of colonel, April 12, 1905; Col. William H. Earley, deputy Q.M.G., to be assistant commissary general with rank of colonel, April 10, 1905; Alexander R. Fordyce, Jr., to be deputy quartermaster general with rank of lieutenant colonel, April 10, 1905; Capt. Samuel S. Armstrong, paymaster, Q.M.G. Department, to be paymaster with rank of major, April 10, 1905. During the period from May 1, 1905, to Sept. 30, 1905, a Camp of Instruction in Rifle Practice is established on the rifle range at the State camp, Sea Girt.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, announces a number of radical changes affecting organizations of the National Guard. They call for the disbandment on May 1 of the 1st Regiment and 10th Battalion, whose headquarters are now at Albany, and the 4th Battalion, whose headquarters are at Watertown. The 17th Separate Company, of Flushing, is transferred from the 2d Brigade of Brooklyn to the 3d, whose headquarters will continue at Albany. The Albany companies, now comprising the 10th Battalion, after May 1 will be recognized as the 26th, 35th, 38th and 45th separate companies, though they will retain in the new 10th Regiment their company letters, A, B, C and D. The 10th Regiment will be an eleven company command, with headquarters in Albany, and will comprise the 26th, 35th, 38th and 45th companies of Albany; the 14th, of Kingston; 15th, of Poughkeepsie; 16th, of Catskill; 23d, of Hudson; 4th, of Yonkers; 11th, of Mount Vernon, and 17th, of Flushing. Col. Charles A. Denike, commanding the 1st Regiment, is to be commanding officer of the new 10th. Capt. Charles E. Davis, of Albany, assistant surgeon, is designated for appointment as lieutenant colonel of the 10th Regiment, and the three majors of the new 10th will be Major John I. Pruyne, of Yonkers; Major Howard U. McMillen, 10th Battalion, and Capt. Frank A. McNeely, of the present Co. B, of Albany. The new 1st Regiment will be commanded by Col. (now major) Charles H. Hitchcock, of Binghamton, and the regimental headquarters will be in the State armory in Albany. It will consist of the following separate companies: 5th and 10th, of Newburg; 24th, of Middletown; 33d, of Walton; 3d, of Oneonta; 20th, of Binghamton; 28th and 44th, of Utica; 27th, of Malone; 31st, of Mohawk; 39th, of Watertown, and 40th, of Ogdensburg. The present 2d Regiment of the 3d Brigade is not affected by the reorganization. The 3d Brigade will now consist of the 1st, 2d and 10th Regiments. The commanding officer of the 3d Brigade is Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd. The headquarters of the brigade will continue to be at Albany. Nothing has as yet been done with reference to regimental organization to take in the three separate battalions in the 4th Brigade, but it is practically certain that a reorganization will be made.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 25, 1905.

Through the interest and efforts on the part of ladies and gentlemen of the Naval Academy, the mortgage has been lifted from the house of Mr. Herman Rehn, who was made blind as the result of an accident at the Academy. A few days ago Chaplain Clark called on Mrs. Rehn and presented her with the papers showing that the home is now entirely her own. Some months ago Mr. Rehn dropped a quantity of acid which spattered and got into his eyes. The residents of the Naval Academy have taken great interest in his case, and gave theatricals and entertainments to aid the family. The employees have also helped. Superintendent Brownson was deeply interested. Some days ago a daughter of Mrs. Rehn, learned that the house was under mortgage and secured the funds to release it.

In response to information from Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., at Manila, the Navy Department has addressed a letter to Passed Midshipman John Porter Hart, of the class of 1904, Naval Academy, commanding him for an heroic act performed in the Islands. General Corbin wrote the Department extending his thanks for the valuable services rendered by young Hart, who is attached to duty aboard the U.S.S. Quirós, in helping to capture a cotta, erected by Laksamana Usap, in Looe, Philippine Islands. With this information the Department addressed the commendatory letter to the midshipman, and stated that a copy of the letter would be filed with his record.

The U.S. cruiser Newark, to be used for practice drills of the midshipmen and to convey part of the brigade on the summer cruise in June, has sailed from Pensacola for Hampton Roads, and will stop at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and there be placed in readiness for the cruise. She will then proceed to Annapolis.

The baseball team of members of the crew of the destroyer Lawrence, now attached to the Naval Academy, and the Red Peppers of this city, recently played each other to a standstill in a nine-inning contest on the rear campus of St. John's College, neither side being able to get a man around the circuit of the bags.

Many officers and professors at the Naval Academy are contemplating attending the annual Army-Navy game, which is to be played at West Point, New York, on Saturday, May 20.

Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, wife of the Superintendent, who has been spending the last week with her mother in Yonkers, New York, has returned to her residence at the Academy.

The officers' hop committee have assigned dates for three hops to be held on Wednesday, April 26, May 3 and 17, at the sail loft from 8:30 to 11 p.m.

Comdr. James K. Barton, head of the department of marine engineering and naval construction, has returned and resumed his duties after a most valuable tour, during which he inspected the engineering courses of several institutions. Commander Barton's first visit was made to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He also made a study of the courses of Cornell, Technology, Columbia, and Stevens Institute. He was accompanied by Mrs. Barton.

The baseball team of the crew of the Santee on Saturday played two games. They were victorious in one, but the other resulted in a tie. They defeated the nine from the marine barracks first, to the tune of 14 to 6, with a battery composed of Thomas and Taylor. After this they met the team representing the destroyer Lawrence. This game was broken up at the end of the seventh, when the score stood 10 to 10, and will be played off next Saturday afternoon.

The midshipmen defeated the nine from Syracuse University by a score of 6 to 3 on the local grounds Saturday afternoon. Douglass, a new man, pitched his first full game of the season and was very effective. He allowed only two hits, but his work was somewhat marred by the fact that he hit four men. One of his shots broke the wrist of Dollard, the visiting catcher. The Navy made two runs in the second inning, the visitors one in the fourth and tied the score in the first half of the sixth. In the last half of the sixth Theobald, of the Navy, knocked a home run with two on the bases. Another run was scored during the inning on a single by Stiles and a three-bagger by Thibault. While the work of Douglass insured the game for the Navy, the visitors excelled in the field, playing an errorless game. The playing of Rutherford at short, and Burrill at second, was specially good. Score, Navy 6, Syracuse 3. Batteries: Navy, Douglass and Symington; Syracuse, Limbeck and Dollard, Hannan and Wilbur.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 20, 1905.

Holy week has effectually put an end to social life of even an informal nature. Preparations are being made for the Easter services in the pretty little chapel of St. Peter's. The presence of the U.S.S. Buffalo at the yard has brought Chaplain John F. Fleming again to Mare Island. On last Sunday he preached at the chapel here. Mrs. Fleming is staying at the New Bernard in Vallejo, where she will remain while Chaplain Fleming is at the yard. Mrs. Kossooth Niles, wife of Commander Niles, of the Boston, also spent some time in Vallejo while the cruiser was in port.

Comdr. James H. Bull, of the Solace, and Mrs. Bull entertained recently at a dinner aboard the ship, complimentary to Mr. Frank Symmes and Mr. Charles Howard, of San Francisco, their guests over night. Lilacs formed dainty and effective decorations for the table. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp and Mr. and Mrs. Curran Clark, of Redwood.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling, the Misses Stirling and Lieut. and Mrs. Yates Stirling, Jr., arrived in San Francisco on the last steamer from the Orient, and are the guests of Mrs. Charles M. Dougherty at the Hotel Pleasanton. The entire party will leave shortly for Washington, but before they go Mrs. Dougherty will entertain at a tea in their honor.

Mrs. Nicholson and her daughter, Miss Viva Nicholson, have returned to their home in Oakland after a few days' stay at the New Bernard, where they were the guests of Paymr. Richworth Nicholson, of the Independence.

Mrs. William T. Burwell entertained at a pretty luncheon aboard the Independence on Tuesday, her guests including many of the ladies of the Guild, who have been sewing at the home of Mrs. McCalla each Tuesday morning for the benefit of the Maria Kip orphanage of San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin has returned from Baltimore, where he was called by the serious illness of his little son. It is probable that he will remain here only until the Buffalo goes out of commission and will then return to the East.

Mrs. Danhower, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Sloan, of Oswego, N.Y., who have been guests at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood for the past week, have returned to San Francisco. Mrs. Danahower is the mother of Midshipman Sloan Danahower, of the third year class at the Naval Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall are expected to move into their quarters at the marine barracks this week. The assignment of Captain Hall to this yard is most pleasing to him and to his family, as it brings them so near Mrs. Hall's former home in Vallejo. During Captain Hall's last cruise she has been staying with her mother, Mrs. McCrea, in that city.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks and her two daughters, Miss Marion and Miss Ruth Brooks, came up to the yard on Monday and until Wednesday were the guests of Mrs.

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716 Market St., Wilmington, Del.



Richard M. Cutts. They go out to the Philippines on the next trip of the Solace, there to join Paymaster Brooks, who is attached to the Ohio.

The Solace Card Club is one of the pleasant little gatherings that has lately sprung into life, and each Monday afternoon the members enjoy a game of five-hundred. Mrs. James H. Bull, Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Mrs. Thomas T. Craven and Mrs. Cleland N. Offley are the members, and on Monday afternoon last Mrs. Bull was the hostess aboard the Solace.

Major and Mrs. Bannister and Miss Maud Bannister have returned from the Philippines and are spending a few days in San Francisco before proceeding East where Major Bannister has been ordered for duty.

Comdr. James H. Bull, of the Solace, returned Saturday from Detroit, and brought with him his youngest son who has been attending school at West Newton, Mass., and whose illness was the cause of his father's trip East.

The U.S. Lawton, which has been under repairs at this yard for so long, went into commission at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 18, with Comdr. William Winder commanding. The repairs on the ship are not yet completed. The major portion of the crew of the Buffalo was transferred out of commission as soon as all her stores can be turned in.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 24, 1905.

The farewell hop given by the enlisted men on Saturday evening in the post gymnasium was attended by fully six hundred guests. Both the soldiers and their friends had a most delightful time at the big function.

Robert Raymond England, son of Mr. Robert England, of Newport, Ky., has achieved honors as a marksman. During target practice at Pensacola, Fla., he was awarded a first class certificate with increase in pay for expert marksmanship. Naturally this locality is proud of him, and the Cincinnati daily papers are adorned with his portrait.

Capt. G. W. Harris, 9th Inf., now stationed at Allegheny Arsenal, visited friends in the post on Monday.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. William White, arrived on Tuesday morning and was met by Major Howe, and after an introduction to the post officers, inspection of the troops proceeded. General Bates appeared well pleased with their condition. He left later for Columbus Barracks. General Bates is exceedingly noteworthy in appearance, with his six feet of height, broad shoulders, rather slender waist, and his form straight as an arrow. A well kept growth of gray beard adds to his distinguished appearance. His purpose at Fort Thomas was especially to inspect the two companies here of the 9th Infantry, destined for the Philippines.

Another bold escape from the guard house was effected here on Monday. Albert Ritchie, Co. L, 12th Inf., chiseled his way out of his cell in broad daylight, although guards patrolied the vicinity constantly. Ritchie was confined in the "solitary cell" in the basement of the prison. He is still at large.

The new khaki uniform for Cos. D and A, 9th Inf., were issued on Monday for service in the Philippines. The new cartridge belts were issued also; they are adapted to the new Springfield rifles, having pockets holding two clips of five cartridges. There are twenty pockets in the belt.

The monthly field day exercises were held on Wednesday morning and afternoon. The day was an ideal one for the outdoor sports with the exception of the prevailing high wind. The winners are as follows: Running high jump, Sawyer, Co. B, 27th Inf.; standing broad jump, Lansford, Co. B, 27th Inf.; running hop, step and jump, Rathburn, Co. A, 27th Inf.; 100-yard dash, Richards, Co. A, 9th Inf.; running broad jump, Rathburn, Co. A, 9th Inf.; equipment race, Smith, Co. A, 27th Inf.; half-mile race, Co. C, 27th Inf.; mile walk, Blaisdell, Co. A, 9th Inf. In the tug-of-war Co. A, 9th Inf., defeated Co. D, 9th Inf., and Co. B, 27th Inf., defeated Co. C, 9th Inf., and Co. B, 27th Inf., defeated Co. C, 9th Inf.

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same regiment. A large assembly of interested spectators enjoyed the exercises, the last before the departure of the troops for the East.

Mrs. Taggart, wife of Capt. E. F. Taggart, and her two children, were the guests this week of their friends, Hon. Albert J. Berry and Mrs. Berry, of Newport, Ky. Mrs. Taggart was en route to Wooster, Ohio.

On Monday 141 enlisted men and six officers, composing the two companies, A and D, of the 9th Infantry, left this post for the Philippines. Many friends and a vast crowd were present to see the troops off on their long journey to the East. They will be joined at Chicago by one company from Fort Sheridan, one from Allegheny Arsenal, and eight companies from Madison Barracks, N.Y.

BORN.

JOYES.—At Dusseldorf, Germany, Saturday, April 15, 1905, to the wife of Capt. John Warren Joyes, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, John Warren.

MEGILL.—At Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1905, a daughter, Catherine Eleonore Megill, to the wife of Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, 8th U.S. Cav.

MARRIED.

ALTHOUSE—DRAKE.—At Boston, Mass., April 26, 1905, Lieut. A. Althouse, U.S.N., and Miss Lucy Drake.

BALCH—LEAVITT.—At New York city, April 26, 1905, Mr. Francis Du Pont Balch, son of Rear Admiral G. B. Balch, U.S.N., retired, to Miss Gertrude Leavitt.

CHAMBERLIN—NICOLSON.—At Washington, D.C., April 25, 1905, Miss Priscilla A. Nicolson, daughter of the late Lieut. J. O. Nicolson, U.S.N., to Mr. Justin M. Chamberlin.

DAVIS—POND.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1905, Miss Ethel Pond, daughter of the late George E. Pond, who was an associate editor of the Army and Navy Journal, to Mr. Edward Thomas Davis, Jr.

GARDINER—RYAN.—At Boston, Mass., April 26, 1905, Ensign Carlos A. Gardiner, U.S.N., and Miss Helen T. Ryan.

HATHAWAY—BERG.—At New York city, April 26, 1905, Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Elmira Grace Berg.

HOLLIDAY—GRESHAM.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 26, 1905, Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Isabel Cass Gresham, daughter of Major John Gresham, 15th U.S. Cav.

KING-HALL—MURRAY.—On March 30, 1905, at the Cathedral, Gibraltar, by the Rev. F. H. Jones, Royal Navy, chaplain of H.M.S. Cumberland, assisted by the Venerable D. S. Govett, Archdeacon of Gibraltar, Capt. Herbert Goodenough King-Hall, Royal Navy, D.S.O., H.M.S. Cumberland, third surviving son of the late Admiral Sir William King-Hall, K.C.B., to Lady Mabel Emily Murray, youngest daughter of the late Col. Viscount Stormont, A.D.C., and the Viscountess Stormont, and sister of the Earl of Mansfield.

MAIGNE—DAVIDSON.—At Alexandria, Va., April 25, 1905, Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Florence English.

NELSON—WHEELER.—At New York city, April 25, 1905, Miss Letta Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henry Wheeler, of New York, to Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N.

THOMPSON—COOLEY.—At Washington, D.C., April 20, 1905, Gunner Vista R. Thompson, U.S.N., and Miss Alice E. Cooley.

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DRILL REGULATIONS

Revised 1904, with or without interpretations

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL

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DIED.

BROWN.—In Newburyport, Mass., April 23, 1905, Alexander D. Brown, father of the wife of the late Captain Patterson, at the age of 83. He was one of the greatest cotton buyers of Boston for many years.

DUBOIS.—At Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1905, Edward Speed Dubois, brother of Mrs. Milligan, wife of Rear Admiral Robert W. Milligan, U.S.N., retired.

COOK.—March 11, 1905, in Manila, William Harvey Cook, infant son of Lieut. Norman E. and Mrs. Cook.

GILMARTIN.—At 448 East Fifty-eighth street, New York, N.Y., April 20, 1905, Helen Gilmartin, daughter of Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, U.S.N.

GRIFFITH.—At Washington, D.C., April 23, 1905, Surg. Samuel H. Griffith, U.S.N.

HEPBURN.—In Manila, P.I., March 11, 1905, Mrs. Hepburn, beloved wife of Capt. C. B. Hepburn. On the same day, infant child of Capt. and Mrs. Hepburn.

KRUMM.—At Washington, D.C., April 20, 1905, 2d Lieut. Herbert Z. Krumm, 1st U.S. Inf.

MOORE.—At Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1905, Brig. Gen. James M. Moore, U.S.A., retired.

MOORE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., April 23, 1905, Mrs. Dorothy Allison Moore, wife of Thomas L. Moore, of Richmond, Va., and niece of Mrs. R. W. Allen, widow of the late Pay Instr. Robert W. Allen, U.S.N.

PATTISON.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., April 21, 1905, Isabelle Purlington Pattison, wife of Capt. H. H. Pattison, 3d Cav., and daughter of the late Colonel Purlington, U.S.A.

SHANNON.—April 21, 1905, at his residence, Oakland farm, Elkhorn, Neb., William Cummings Shannon, major and surgeon, U.S.A., retired, aged fifty-three years.

SMART.—At St. Augustine, Fla., April 23, 1905, Brig. Gen. Charles Smart, U.S.A., retired.

STEWART.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., April 20, 1905, Major James Stewart, U.S.A., retired.

WEAVER.—At New York city, April 24, 1905, ex-Capt. George J. Weaver, of the 7th N.Y., who served in that command from 1883 to 1899, his last office being that of regimental adjutant.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A READER asks: What a person, both a soldier and a civilian, must go through in order to obtain a commission in the Marines? Can an enlisted man in the Infantry, after serving two years in the Infantry and then enlisting in the marines, take the examination without serving two full years in the marines? In other words, will service in the Infantry branch count as time in the marines in going up for a commission in the marines? What studies does the examination for a commission in the marines consist of? How long must a person serve in the marines before being eligible for examination therein, and on what dates must he have the required length of service in? When are the examinations held? Answer: Apply to Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., for a circular relative to this.

A READER asks: If a steward in the U.S.N. can be transferred to a naval ship upon request and receive his pay from the nearest navy yard? Answer: A steward thus transferred will receive his pay on board ship.

A READER asks: Whether William J. O'Keefe is still on the U.S.S. Kentucky? Answer: Yes.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: Is there any chance of the 11th Company, 121st Company and 122d Company of Coast Artillery, stationed at Key West, taking part in the maneuvers that take place in Virginia in June? Or is there any chance of any of the three companies changing station? Answer: The complete list of Artillery companies to participate in June maneuvers was printed in the Army and Navy Journal of April 8.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: When the 15th Infantry will be ordered to the Philippine Islands? Answer: It is not decided yet.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: How Sergt. Major Charles McDonald, junior grade, A.C. stands on the list for promotion to senior grade? Answer: He stands sixth on lineal list of sergeants major, junior grade.

B. F. asks: (1) If a soldier applies for his discharge by purchase, and his troop commander refuses to forward application or indorse it, is there any redress for soldier. (Soldier has written proof of promised employment.) Answer: No. (2) If a soldier got his discharge by purchase and afterwards made up his mind to re-enlist, does he have to get permission from the Adjutant General in order to do so? Answer: No. (3) Is there any term he has to remain out of service before he can re-enlist, or if position is a failure, can he re-enlist in say ten days? Answer: He can enlist any time. (4) Can a troop commander prevent a man from getting his discharge by purchase by putting unfavorable endorsement on application? Answer: Yes.

B. H. asks: If enlisted men are permitted to have their wives accompany them to the Philippine Islands; and if so, what provisions are made and the expense. Answer: They can only go when there is plenty of room on the

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boat. No provision for expense is made. (2) What town or towns are near Fort McPherson, Ga.? Answer: Atlanta, Ga. (3) Would an American be permitted to enlist in the Porto Rico Regiment? Answer: No.

C. B. asks: The name of the first American soldier to scale the wall at Pekin, China, in 1900. Answer: Private Tuts, of 9th Inf., who is now a cadet at West Point.

C. H. F. asks: The time when the naval recruiting officers start out? Answer: The parties are out now on their itinerary.

C. S. R. asks: The whereabouts of Sergt. Herman Hiem, Co. G, 29th U.S. Inf., serving with said company at Cebu, P.I., in 1903? Answer: He is now serving at Pekin, China, in Co. B, 9th U.S. Inf.

DOLLIE asks: A has been discharged and re-enlisted; he takes a furlough; while on furlough while he is away from his station and command he secures a good position. Now under G.O., War Department, No. 48, series of 1904, he is entitled to purchase his discharge. Can he make application and secure his discharge without returning to his proper station? Answer: Yes, if his furlough has not yet expired.

D. F. C. writes: I was discharged in May, 1901, after serving in the 46th U.S. Vols., and wish to know if I am entitled to the two months extra pay, and if so to whom should I apply? Answer: Yes, if mustered out with regiment. Apply to Auditor for War Department.

E. B. P. writes: Since I enlisted in the Army and left home my father has got disabled and I am his only dependence to support him and the family, and I want to know if I can get my discharge by favor, or will I have to purchase my discharge, and would I be allowed my clothing allowance and transportation to where I enlisted, providing I could get my discharge? Answer: It depends when you enlisted. If you have been in service a year you can purchase your discharge. It might be granted in any event by way of favor if your case was put before War Department with favorable endorsements from commanding officers. You would not be allowed transportation.

E. B. P. asks: If the West Indian Campaign Medal has been awarded to the first battalion of marines who served at Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1898? Answer: Yes. If you have not received yours apply to Marine Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

F. E. D. asks: If it be legal according to martial law to sentence an enlisted man, whose term of enlistment expires in March, 1906, to a year's confinement and \$120 fine, therefore making him a garrison prisoner; and if this be legal, is he entitled to any clothing or other allowances during his term of confinement? Answer: This is perfectly legal. He is not entitled to clothing or other allowances during confinement.

F. L. S. asks: What was the order of standing of the first six powers in 1900, 1901 and 1902? Either the order of naval strength according to Brassy, or from any other equally reliable source. Answer: England, France, U.S. or Germany, Italy, Japan.

F. M. C. asks: (1) The whereabouts of Frank Stevenson, late private Troop E, 7th Cav., discharged Jan. 15, 1905, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (2) Has he since re-enlisted; and if so, for what organization? Answer: He is now serving in Troop G, 7th Cav.

G. H. T. asks: What position the American Navy stood with the navies of the world in 1898, prior to going to war with Spain; if in sixth, seventh or eighth place? Answer: Fourth place; this, however, is questioned by some naval authorities, who hold that Italy ranked the United States prior to 1898.

G. K. writes: I served twelve years and nine months continually in the United States Army; discharged by favor (Veteran Act) May 28, 1899. My monthly pay was \$19 when discharged. I enlisted again Nov. 7, 1904, and have been carried on the muster roll for \$16 per month, my pay present time. My understanding is my pay

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should have been \$19 per month. What pay should I receive per month? Answer: \$16.

GRENADIER writes: I served in the Regular service eleven months during the Spanish War, and with the 5th Corps made the Cuban campaign. Was discharged by favor. Can I obtain service medal, which I hear is being issued by Secretary of War? Being in civil life at present, to which bureau will I apply for same, if entitled to one? Answer: Apply to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

ARMY OFFICER asks: (1) The statute under which the Adjutant General of the Army was placed under troops of the line? (2) The statute by which the recent appointment for the record and pension bureau becomes a military secretary and is ordered to the Philippines? Has there ever been and is there now anything other than a custom against transferring from the staff to the line? Answer: The constitutional power of the President permits him assigning any officer of the Army holding a commission to command troops of line. No special statute. (2) The Act of March 2, 1905 (Army Appropriation Act).

A. A. asks: Whether the eldest son of a companion of the Loyal Legion can waive his eligibility in favor of the next son, provided the eldest doesn't care to become a member and his brother does? The above providing the original companion is still living. I know that the eldest son can join while he is still alive, but want to know whether he can waive his right in favor of his brother, or whether he cannot do it until the original companion is dead. Answer: Yes, he can so waive his right.

J. K.—The address of Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th U.S. Inf., is Manila, P.I.

A. J. C. asks: I enlisted in the Regular Army at Chicago, Ill., served in the Philippines and was discharged on board transport at Singapore, Straits Settlement, en route to the United States. On my final statements I received transportation from New York city, N.Y., to Chicago, Ill. I am now stationed at Plattsburgh Barracks, serving my second term of enlistment. I re-enlisted at Singapore the day after I was discharged, and will in all probability be discharged from this post. To where should I receive transportation upon my discharge? Answer: You are entitled to travel pay from Plattsburgh to New York.

A. READER asks: When will there be any vacancies for West Point in the Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts of New Jersey? Answer: Ninth District in 1908; Tenth District in 1909.

W. B. R. writes: In the report of ordnance sergeants, U.S. Army, it is stated as follows: "Length of service in U.S. Army (double time for foreign service)." Is it intended that all service is to be reported, or does it only require the double time? Answer: All service is to be reported; foreign service must be particularly noted, however.

W. T. D. asks: Does service during the War with Spain between April 25 and Dec. 25, 1898, count as double time whether serving in the United States or in Cuba for retirement? Answer: Only when serving beyond the continental limits of the United States.

W. O. R. asks: (1) How many candidates at the recent examination for assistant paymaster in the Navy failed on the physical examination, and how many failed on

the mental examination? (2) When will the next examination take place? Answer: There were twenty designated; six failed physically, and all but one of remainder failed on professional examination. The next examination will be held June 12.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 22, 1905.

With the passing of the Lenten season, social life here is expected soon again to assume something of the liveliness of last winter. At present we need girls and need them badly, too. But they will come—with the leaves, and add their charm to the beauty of the post. Fort Crook is just commencing to emerge from its winter clothes, and is budding forth into the garments of Spring—an oasis in this desert plain.

Appropriate and beautiful, were the services held at the chapel on Easter day. Never before have they been so well attended. The chapel in the headquarters building, otherwise so uninviting in aspect, was converted into a veritable bower. The services were conducted by Chaplain H. Percy Silver, whose sermon on "Peace be unto you" was very impressive. Mrs. Silver, accompanied by Lieut. G. B. Shaw, sang "The Resurrection" and "Victory."

Lieut. L. P. Rucker left on a month's leave last week, to join Mrs. Rucker at the home of her parents in Texas. Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdal returned April 18 from a short visit to Chicago, where Mrs. Stogsdal is visiting friends.

On Friday, April 21, the post in holiday attire, followed, with band playing and banners waving, to do battle with the mighty Omaha's, the western champions of the baseball field. Seven coaches were there to take the rooting hosts to Omaha, the scene of the conflict, where the battle raged for nine long innings. Long they were, but not when we were at bat, for smite the ball we could not, but our cheers were lusty withal. They availed us nothing, however, and when the smoke and din of the battle ceased, a little zero was there yet opposite our names, while seventeen runs had our victors pilfered from us. Slowly and sadly wended the train its weary way homeward. "Licked we may be, but proud," quoth our captain nobly.

Contract Surg. Merton Probert is spending a month's leave at the home of his parents near Columbus, Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, and daughter, Dorothy, returned on Wednesday from Salt Lake City, where they had spent several days.

A wedding of interest to Fort Crook people occurred in Washington, D.C., on April 12, where Miss Margaret Stanton Western became the bride of Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg., U.S.A. Miss Western lived in Omaha a few years ago and has many friends here. She is the daughter of the late Captain Western, 14th Inf., and a granddaughter of the late Gen. T. H. Stanton.

Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld left on April 20 for Western Kentucky, where he will join Mrs. Threlkeld and son, Tom, on a month's leave.

Mrs. Allen Hannay, who is visiting her mother Mrs. Lowe, was admitted to the Presbyterian hospital in Omaha, where she underwent a serious operation several days ago. She is still in a very precarious condition and her life is almost despaired of.

The baseball game on Sunday, April 23, with the Non-Pareils reconciled the baseball enthusiasts to some extent over our defeat of the day before. The post team played very much better than they had, but their opponents also played a very fast game. The score of 9 to 8 in favor of Fort Crook does not, however, show a proper comparison of the teams.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 22, 1905.

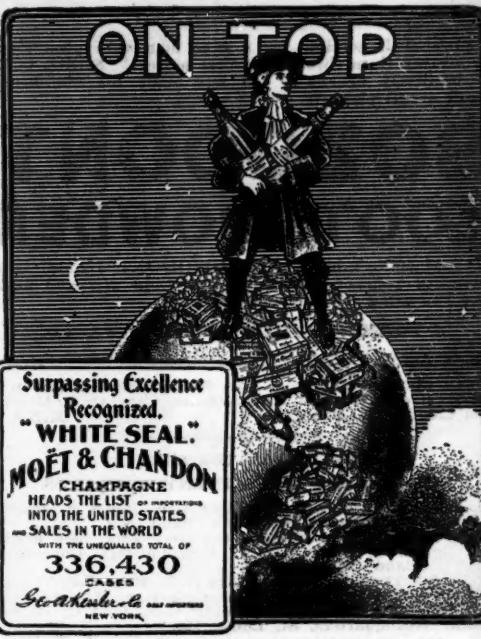
The reception to Col. and Mrs. William Stanton, given by the officers and ladies of the 6th Cavalry, occurred on Saturday evening, April 15. The post hall and the rooms adjoining were beautifully decorated under the direction of Mesdames Furlong and Turner with flags of all nations (souvenirs brought from the World's Fair by Lieut. W. O. Reed). The 6th Cavalry crest, the regimental standard and the guidons of the different troops also had conspicuous places in the scheme of decoration. Dancing was indulged in until supper call sounded at 11 o'clock, and the company adjourned to the supper room where delicious refreshments were served at small tables.

On Sunday afternoon Miss Sands entertained at tea in honor of her guest, Miss Taylor. The other guests were the Misses Hunter, Lieuts. W. O. Reed, J. P. Hasson, J. F. Siller, G. L. Stryker, J. G. Winter, F. D. Griffith, J. S. Jones, G. V. Strong and W. V. Carter.

Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Stanton. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. James A. Cole.

On Wednesday evening Lieuts. G. V. Strong and W. V. Carter gave a 500 party in their quarters, their guests being Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. Lott. The Misses Hunter, Miss Taylor, Miss Sands, Captain Furlong, Lieuts. Hasson, Stryker, Place and Griffith. Handsome prizes were carried away by Capt. and Mrs. Lott. A chafing dish supper was served after the game.

Mrs. John W. Furlong, wife of Captain Furlong, is



confined to her house with a sprained ankle. The post surgeons are making the rounds vaccinating the entire garrison.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., April 24, 1905.

Major George Bell, Jr., and a number of the officers and ladies from the post occupied boxes at the Park theater on Monday evening to see the William Farnum Company in "Held by the Enemy." It was G.A.R. night, and the boxes were draped in the National colors. Prominent members of the G.A.R. also occupied boxes, and the presence of the military in uniform added to the brilliancy of the audience. Among those present beside Major Bell, were Capt. L. W. Jordan, Lieuts. G. W. Brandle, H. M. Fales, G. V. Packer, F. E. Jewett and R. D. LaGarde. The ladies from the post were: Mrs. A. T. Buffington, who wore a handsome gray gown trimmed with lace, with hat to match; Mrs. Jordan, mother of Capt. L. W. Jordan, in black crepe de Chine; Mrs. Packer, in pale blue, with a picture hat trimmed with ostrich plumes; Mrs. H. M. Fales, in black voile and lace; and Mrs. F. E. Jewett, in blue crepe de Chine and large white hat.

The garrison card club met at Mrs. D. D. Mitchell's, of Fort Porter, on Friday evening. Prizes were won by Lieut. H. M. Fales, Lieut. G. W. Brandle, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Lister and Mrs. Packer. Among those present from town were Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Faust, U.S.N.; Mrs. Eben O. McNair and Mrs. Eugene Richmond. On Thursday of this week Capt. Harold L. Jackson and Lieut. G. W. Brandle will be the hosts.

Lieut. G. V. Packer is in Washington, Capt. L. W. Jordan is in LeRoy, N.Y. Lieut. H. M. Fales will have charge of the officers' mess at Fort Niagara during the target practice of Companies K and L.

Everyone regrets the departure of Co. I, which, under command of Capt. L. H. Upton, left Friday night for Pittsburg. Lieut. Kent Browning and Lieut. W. R. Leonard accompanied them. All these officers have made many friends during their stay here. Mrs. L. H. Upton and little son are spending two weeks in Lockport, N.Y., but Mrs. W. R. Leonard has gone on to Pittsburg to join Lieutenant Leonard. Lieut. A. D. Budd has returned from Pittsburg.

The Misses Greene, daughters of Gen. Francis V. Greene, will give a dinner this evening before the subscription dance. Miss Mitchell gave a small tea on Wednesday for her guest, Miss Hutchinson, of St. Louis.

Visitors at the post recently were Major F. E. Windsor and Capt. G. H. Hyde, of the 16th Pennsylvania N.G., and Mr. Earl and Mr. Grenold, who were guests of Capt. Harold L. Jackson.

A number from the post attended the performance of "Parsifal," given by the Savage Opera Company at the Star theater the last three nights of the week, among them being Capt. L. W. Jordan and his mother, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. G. V. Packer and Lieut. G. W. Brandle.

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3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

Those who came up from Fort Niagara were Major and Mrs. Terrett, Mrs. and Miss Andruss, Capt. C. A. Martin and Lieut. L. T. Baker. M.B.S.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.**DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
- (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. (a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
- (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., in temporary command.
- (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory. (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
- (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I. (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I. (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I. (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, I, L, in Philippines. Address Manila, K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S, Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and headquarters and 3d Battalion on July 1.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Ty.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. The 1st Squadron will sail for Manila on July 1 from San Francisco.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley,

Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Ordered to United States from Manila. Headquarters and 2d Squadron sailed for the United States April 15 to take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron sailed April 15 to take station at Fort Myer. The 1st Squadron sailed April 15 to take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.**Field Artillery.**

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	17th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	18th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
5th. Manila, P.I.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
9th. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	26th. Manila, P.I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	28th. Manila, P.I.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Desoto, Fla.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
5th. Ft. Scruven, Ga.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	72d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
14th. Ft. Scruven, Ga.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	79th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	80th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
23d. Ft. McHenry, Md.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
28th. Honolulu, H.I. Will	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
sail for San Francisco, June 15 and take station at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	92nd. Honolulu, H.I. Will
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	sail for San Francisco, June 15, and take station at Fort Flagler, Washington.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	106th. Ft. Flager, Wash.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.)	116th. Ft. Scruven, Ga.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
57th. (Torpedo Co.)	119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
58th. (Torpedo Co.)	120th. (Torpedo Co.)
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
60th. (Torpedo Co.)	122d. Key West, Fla.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding, Key West Barracks, Fla.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At Fort Scruven, Ga.

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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and H, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States June 15.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Cos. L and M will sail from San Francisco on July 1 to Honolulu, H.I., for duty.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort Duquesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 17th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

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**C. H. SIMPSON,
FINANCIAL AG**

ITALIAN NAVAL PROGRAM.

The Italian Estimates for the years 1905-1906 contemplate the construction of a variety of ships, some of which are sure to attract the attention of naval experts. The Engineer says. The estimates include the following, figures in parentheses representing the percentage of completion at the end of June, 1905:

Construction of four battleship-cruisers—Vittorio Emanuele (47), Regina Elena (66), Roma (18), Napoli (31). Construction of two armored cruisers, "A" (4) and "B," the first building, the second to be built at Castellamare. Outfitting of the two transports Sterope (100) and Bronte (100). Construction of a ship "C," for blocking services. Fifteen torpedo-boats, building—four at Genoa (40), four at Naples (55), six at Elbing (65), and one at Spezia (30); twelve torpedo-boats projected (10). Five submarines, submersibles—Glauco, (90), Squalo (60), Narvalo (60), Otaria (30), Tricheco (30), two coast defense gunboats (20). Two tank vessels, Crati (100) and Simeto (100). Three tugboats, and other vessels of minor importance. The total cost of the ships contemplated in the naval program will be \$42,048,140.

The armored cruisers "A" and "B" have been projected by General Masdea, one of the most capable Italian naval constructors. The following are their principal characteristics: Displacement, 9,600 tons; speed, 22 1-2 knots; I.H.P., 18,000; length between perpendiculars, 430 feet; length over all, 455 feet; breadth, extreme, 69 feet; draught, mean, 23 1-3 feet; coal supply: Normal, 700 tons; maximum, 1,500 tons. Armor (Terni plates, figures of merit 2.7): Belt, amidships, thickness, 7 7-8 inches; citadel, 7 1-8 inches; circular redoubts, 6 5-10 inches. Armament: Four 10-inch guns, 45 calibers, in two double turrets; eight 8-inch guns, 50 calibers, in four double turrets; sixteen 3-inch guns, behind shields; eight 3-pounders. Torpedo tubes: Two broadside, above water; one astern, submerged.

An original feature of Italian design, the tendency to combine in one fighting unit the military qualities of a battleship with those of cruising ships, may be observed in these two cruisers. In fact, if the Vittorio Emanuele is a battleship having the speed of a cruiser "A" and "B" are two cruisers with battleships' armament. The artillery which is to be carried by these armored cruisers will confer on them a decided superiority, as far as offensive power is concerned, over all other vessels of their class and size, building or projected. Six-inch guns, which were adopted for the Garibaldi, Saint Bon, and Sardegna types, are now regarded as obsolete by Italian naval constructors, and have not been mounted on any of the new ships. If "A" and "B" come up to the expectations of their designer, they will possess, on a whole, tactical and strategical qualities not inferior to those of the latest British types of armored cruisers, such as the Warrior class, of 13,500 tons. Their protection will defy penetration by the guns on most of the less modern armored cruisers.

Gardner W. Allen's new book on "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs" has been

added by the Bureau of Equipment to the approved list of books for Crews' Libraries in the U.S. Navy.

ON HIS DIGNITY.

Admiral Gates Stirling, U.S.N., now commanding the Asiatic Squadron, when first lieutenant of one of the smaller vessels, several years ago, was taking her, with some difficulty, into a small harbor on the New England coast.

A typical old down East lobsterman, in a leaky, old dory piled high with traps, managed to interfere with the ship's progress, whereat Lieutenant Stirling leaned over the side and gave him the benefit of some choice deep-sea language.

"And who be you?" inquired the lobsterman, leisurely resting on his oars.

"Who am I?" blustered the lieutenant.

"I'm the first officer of this ship!"

"Well, go get your skipper, then," replied the ancient mariner with dignity. "I don't argue with nobody but my equals, an' I'm cap'n o' this."—Boston Herald.

TALLEST YOUNG SOLDIER.

The tallest soldier that ever put in an appearance in Denver arrived Saturday in the person of Arthur W. Jaffray. Young Jaffray is just a fraction over six feet ten inches tall. He is new in the Army service, having become a recruit ten days ago, and is now bound for San Francisco, from which city he will go to the Philippines.

Jaffray is barely past twenty-two and looks much younger. He weighs 190 pounds and is awkward and ungainly, as if he had had much trouble in keeping up with his growth. Before visions of being a "boy in blue" took possession of him the young man was an apprentice in a bakery.—Denver Republican.

AT THE TELEPHONE.

A prominent United States Army officer was discussing Army methods, and referred to the common use of the telephone in modern warfare and maneuvers.

"The telephone is a great institution," he said, "but I am afraid that the famous fighters of the past would not have appreciated it. I never use one that I do not think of the description of the instrument given by an irascible Army officer of my acquaintance:

"The first thing I do," he says, "after picking up the receiver is to stand in front of a hole in the wall and yell, 'Hello!' I get no answer, and repeat the call. About the third time I leave off the last syllable, and the fourth time I put the last syllable first."—Harper's Weekly.

MIDSHIPMAN EASY.

During the South African war a middy (who had been twice mentioned in despatches, but who ultimately had to be invalidated home for blowing himself up with a patent bomb which he had made out of gunpowder and lucifer matches) was rid-



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ing out of camp with a friend, when he passed a superior officer, evidently in a bad temper, whom he addressed with a cheerful salute, and a "Good morning, sir!" "Who the devil are you?" was the answer. "William [redacted], sir, naval adviser of Lord Kitchener, sir," was the genial rejoinder.—London Spectator.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF MULES.

In 1849 the father of Jacob Maddox, of McCrecie township, who has grown gray in the business of buying mule colts, invested in a bunch of colts that cost \$15 round, and they were sold in the following spring, at just one year old, for an average of \$35. In 1857 a lot of colts purchased cost an average of \$75; in 1896 the price paid was \$41; in 1897 the bunch averaged \$47; in 1898 they cost \$50; in 1899 they averaged \$52, and in 1904 cost \$102 apiece.—Fulton Gazette.

The following list of military patents is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington. Granted April 11: Armor plate, Frank G. White; magazine firearm, William B. Atkinson; lock for firearms, Lionel Cobb; mounting and operating guns, Albert H. Emery; recoil gun carriage, Albert H. Emery; means for manufacturing multiperforated bodies of smokeless powder, Hudson Maxim; magazine attachment for rifles, Morris H. Cotton. Granted April 18: Cartridge clip,

Anson Mills; seamless woven cartridge pocket, Anson Mills; woven pistol case or holster, Anson Mills; woven fabric cartridge belt, Anson Mills; telescopic ordnance sight, Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N.; firearm, Michael Kutcher; magazine firearm, William Sonnenberg; tent fastener, John Blair, Jr. The following were granted April 25: Gun, Thomas C. Johnson; firing mechanism for breech loading guns, Charles P. E. Schneider; adjustable weighting sight for guns, James Hirst; controller mechanism for marine turbines, James Wilkinson; compound marine turbine, James Wilkinson.

The following story is quoted from an English provincial paper by the United Service Gazette: "Among the young city men who volunteered for the front, one explained to his friends that he had his eye on a good appointment in South Africa. He was not long out when he was offered the situation, and he at once applied to be discharged, although the war was at its height. He declared himself unfit for service, and filed several applications, but no notice was taken of them. At last he found himself, by a lucky chance, able to put his case before Lord Kitchener, who heard him to the end, regarded him closely, and then said, 'Very well, sir, you will have your discharge to-morrow.' On the morrow he received his discharge—as an undesirable, with orders to leave South Africa within forty-eight hours. The young man is reported to be still after that situation."

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